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LAST EDITION

RUSSIAN SOVIET SENDS WORD OF NEW REVOLUTION

Reports Come Over Cables Controlled by Maximalists—Leninists Seek Immediate Peace and Urge Armistice

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday)—Reports of another revolution in Petrograd are arriving in this country from the official Petrograd telegraph agency, which was occupied yesterday by the forces of the Maximalist revolutionary committee.

An issued by Reuters, a message sent off at 9:50 p. m. yesterday, says toward 5 o'clock the Soviet military revolutionary committee published a proclamation, stating that Petrograd is in its hands, thanks to the garrison's assistance in enabling the coup d'etat to be accomplished without bloodshed. The proclamation declares that the new Government will propose an immediate and just peace, will hand land to the peasants, and will summon the constituent assembly.

Another message dispatched at 10 o'clock this morning says the delegates of three Cossack regiments yesterday declared they would not obey the Provisional Government and would not act against the Soviet, but were prepared to maintain public order.

The Petrograd Soviet held an extraordinary meeting yesterday afternoon, during which Leon Trotsky, president of the Soviet, declared that the Provisional Government no longer existed, some of the ministers had been arrested, and the preliminary parliament had been dissolved. Mr. Lenin, who was greeted with prolonged cheers, outlined three problems now before Russian democracy:

1. Immediate conclusion of the war, for which purpose the new Government must propose an armistice to the belligerents.
2. Handing over of land to the peasants.
3. Settlement of the economic crisis.

The assembly then adopted a resolution, expressing a wish that these problems should be solved as quickly as possible. At the close of the sitting, a declaration was read from representatives of the Social Democratic Maximalist Party of the Soviet, stating that party's disapproval of the coup d'etat and its withdrawal from the Petrograd Soviet.

Steps Leading to Revolt

Question of Army Orders at Root of Trouble

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday afternoon)—The forces of the Maximalist revolutionary committee have so far occupied the official Petrograd telegraph agency office, the central telegraph office, the state bank and Marie Palace, where the Provisional Council had suspended its sitting. No disorders so far, except minor outrages, have occurred and the city life is more or less normal. At Cronstadt, yesterday, armed sailors seized the former Tsar's yacht, Standard, and took it to Helsinki to be used as the office of the Baltic fleet committee.

The Provisional Council's reply to Mr. Kerensky's demand that it should say whether it would support the Government in putting down any extremist rising was to pass, by 123 votes to 102, a resolution promising to support the Government if it immediately undertook the carrying out of the revolutionary democracy program.

The steps leading up to the trouble are as follows:
Leon Trotsky, the Maximalist chairman of the Petrograd Soviet, and other extremists, recently formed a military revolutionary committee, deciding that the arrangement made shortly after the revolution by which the representatives of the all-Russia executive committee were to participate in the work of the Petrograd military staff was insufficient. Mr. Trotsky's military committee then demanded that its delegates should be present and should sanction all orders of the staff. This was refused. The all-Russia executive committee had decided to oppose this new Bolshevik development.

On Sunday the Petrograd staff asked the delegates of the regimental committees to attend a meeting of the executive committee. The invitation was refused, but the delegates appeared at staff headquarters to state that future orders must be communicated through the revolutionary committee, which would hand them to the regiments. If approved, the staff declined this and the revolutionary committee in turn declined to agree to the proposal to increase the delegates on the staff.

Mr. Trotsky then telegraphed to the regiments of the city not to obey orders unless countersigned by the military revolutionary committee and he informed the inhabitants that certain commissaries had been appointed for the Petrograd districts and suburbs. The home regiments decided to adhere to the revolutionary committee although, after negotiations with the staff, they modified their attitude. The others decided to support the staff and the Government.

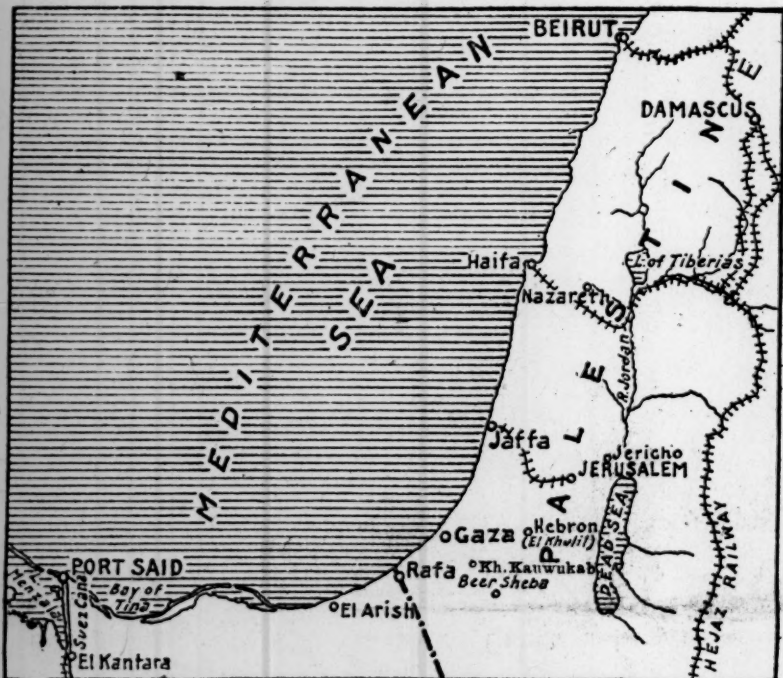
The members of the Government express themselves as confident of being able to deal with any situation that arises.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

The immediate interest of the war has changed, for the moment, to South Palestine. Here the British, by a sudden and successful advance, have succeeded in getting in the rear of the Turkish troops in a way which creates an interesting military situation. The British line runs roughly from Gaza, some three miles from the Mediterranean coast, to Beersheba, some thirty-eight miles as the crow flies. Having secured his left flank at Gaza and his right flank at Beersheba, General Murray caused General Allenby, in command at Beersheba, to occupy Khauweifeh, some eleven miles northwest of his base. Then suddenly swinging west General Allenby marched towards the Wadi esh Sheriah, a stream running almost east and west into the Gaza river. As a result of this maneuver General Allenby's troops are now in the rear of the Turks, and the question, which will be watched with interest, is what steps the latter will take to extricate themselves.

Meantime General Cadorna's retreat continues. It is now ascertained that the information, published in these columns, to the effect that the retreat was due to treachery was entirely accurate. The trenches were so well known that General Cadorna had made up his mind to retreat to the Tagliamento, being fully informed of it, and apparently unable to control it. Before, however, he could give his orders the Germans struck exactly where he had expected them to strike and the traitors did the

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Map of Palestine

By the capture of Gaza and the whole of the Turkish defenses northwest of Beersheba the British troops have placed the Ottoman forces in a perilous position.

AMERICAN ENVOYS ARRIVE IN EUROPE

Mission Led by Colonel House to Confer With Allied Chiefs on a More Complete Coordination of War Operations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Col. E. M. House, who leads the American Mission to the Allied War Conference, arrived in London today. All the members of the Mission sent by President Wilson to represent the United States at the Paris conference which begins Nov. 15 are announced to have reached "a British port." The State Department had asked that newspapers refrain from speculating as to the personnel of the American Mission or the possible date of appointment.

It is pointed out that for the first time the United States is sending delegates to help shape the affairs of Europe and to offer advice and pledge its resources in such a manner as the consensus of civilized opinion decrees. The conference is to be purely a war conference. Problems will be discussed by the representatives of the allied nations having to do with the prosecution of the war to the speediest possible victory for democracy. How each nation aligned with the allied cause can perform its individual share of the burden; how this nation can lend aid to that nation; how the various burdens can be equitably divided so as to expedite the arrival of peace—these are some of the general questions that will arise at the conference.

The program has not yet been outlined, according to Secretary Lansing, but he says, "it may be assumed that the subject to be discussed will embrace not only those pertaining to military and naval operations, but also the financial, commercial, economic and other phases of the present situation which are of vital importance to the successful prosecution of the war."

Secretary Lansing's statement says: "The Government of the United States will participate in the approaching conference of the powers waging war against the German Empire, and has sent as its representative Edward M. House, who is accompanied by Admiral W. S. Benson, chief of naval operations; Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, chief

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REFERENDUM ON CONSCRIPTION

Australian Federal Government Decides to Submit Question Once Again to the People

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
MELBOURNE, Vic. (Wednesday)—The Commonwealth Government has decided to hold another referendum on conscription.

The fact that the Government, in view of the increasing demand for conscription, had decided to reconsider the whole question was pointed out in cable dispatches from the Australian Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor on Saturday last.

In taking the course of submitting the question once more to a referendum, the Government is only following the policy foreshadowed by Mr. Hughes during his election campaign early this year. Mr. Hughes then stated that, inasmuch as conscription had been rejected in the referendum of the previous autumn, he did not include it in his political program, but that, in view of rapidly changing conditions, he reserved the right to refer the matter, once again, to the people at any time.

It was almost exactly a year ago that the final returns of the referendum showed that Australia had rejected conscription by 1,146,000 to 1,085,000. The fact, however, that this only represented about 5 per cent plurality rendered it likely that the question would come up for reconsideration at an early date.

ITALIAN RETREAT FOUND MAINLY DUE TO PROPAGANDA

General Cadorna's Information Reveals "Insidious and Dangerous" Campaign to Which Disaster Was Largely Due

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Discussing the Italian position in an interview, yesterday, General Maurice described it as very serious, but reports that the Germans with 300,000 men under Field Marshal von Mackensen suddenly made a tremendous surprise attack were quite unfounded. The German commander was General von Buelow, and he never had anything like 200,000 men. General Cadorna knew the place of attack and the approximate time and he issued a communique, some time before, announcing it would occur, and saying he was quite prepared to defeat it. General Cadorna's information made it clear that the disaster was largely due to insidious and dangerous propaganda, which had proceeded further than he knew. Meantime, the British and French were doing everything they could.

The withdrawal from the Tagliamento was part of the plan of withdrawal decided upon by General Cadorna, and communicated to the British War Office when the disaster occurred. It depended on the Allies' help when and where a definite stand was made.

General Maurice thought the reported 180,000 prisoners would be found to contain a goodly proportion of civilians. As to guns, the Germans counted everything as guns. The Italians had more trench mortars than any other army, and most of these would probably be left behind. All British guns were got away safely.

The Turks in Palestine, he said, are in a very serious position. General Allenby's troops, having consolidated their position at Beersheba, have made a further advance of nine miles toward the sea, capturing the next main Turkish line, the Wadi esh Sheriah line, and getting round behind the Turks. How the Turks will endeavor to extricate themselves from this difficult position, General Maurice declined to conjecture, but he pointed out, it was most unfavorable for the Turks and most satisfactory for the British.

Bringing the composition of the troops in Flanders battle since July 31 up to date, General Maurice said that of the divisions employed, 82 per cent were British, 9 per cent Australian, 7 per cent Canadian, and 2 per cent New Zealand.

AMERICAN STEAMER SUNK

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The torpedoing of the American steamer Rochester was formally announced by the Admiralty today. Four of those aboard were killed and the second mate and 13 others are missing, it was stated. Thirty-one survivors have been landed at Buncrana and Rosport. The American vessel was struck on Friday and sunk.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The steamship Rochester was owned and operated by the Kerr Steamship Company until the early part of this year when it was taken over by the Furness Withy Company. She was of 2551 tons, a steel screw steamer, and was built in 1912 at Ecorse, Mich.

NEW SCALE OF RATIONING

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday)—A new scale of rationing, graded according to occupation and sex, will be announced on Monday.

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HEAVY SENTENCES BY COURT-MARTIAL

Two Convicted Camp Devens Men Get 20 and 10 Years at Hard Labor Respectively

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, commander of Camp Devens, today approved the general court-martial decision of the cases of Privates Nicholas Costello and Frank Keenan of H company, three hundred and fourth regiment, which provide for 20 years of hard labor at Atlanta, Ga., for the former and 10 years of hard labor for the latter. General Hodges, made provision for the sending of Keenan to the disciplinary barracks on Governors Island, New York. At roll call tonight the decision will be read to every command. The convicted soldiers will be sent to Ft. Strong, Boston, tonight, under dishonorable discharge from the army.

Costello is from Bridgeport and his sentence provides that he lose all pay due or to come for service with the army. He was charged with violation of the sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth articles of war, first, with being insubordinate and disrespectful to First Sergt. William A. Thoden and second, of being willfully disobedient to Lieut. S. Wheeler, both of H company. Also, he was found guilty under the ninety-third article of war for feloniously striking Corp. Carl E. Krog of H company with a rifle butt and his intent to kill. Costello had pleaded guilty to the first two charges and not guilty to the third. Lieut.-Col. Percy G. Arnold was the presiding officer at the general court-martial.

Keenan was formerly of Waterbury, Conn., and was charged with violation of the sixty-fifth and ninety-third articles of war. He pleaded guilty to both charges and threw himself on the mercy of the court for leniency. Both privates were represented by Lieut. Robert E. Archibald of Boston. In Keenan's case a charge of insubordination was confirmed by the court.

According to the evidence at court, Costello and Keenan went to Lowell on Oct. 13, and procured intoxicating liquor. Some of it was taken while on a "jimmy" to the cantonment. When challenged by Corporal Krog, they refused to give their names and assaulted him. Afterward they made their way through a rear door to the barracks and went to bed fully clothed. After detection they were taken to the guard house and kept there until the court-martial.

GOVERNMENT WORK STRIKE IS EXTENDING

More Men at Watertown Arsenal Quit and Commandant Says Union Organizers Are Taking Stand Against Country

The strike of building trades workmen engaged on several government war contracts in Greater Boston was extended today when more men employed on new construction at the Watertown arsenal went out. Emphasizing the seriousness of the arsenal strike, Lieut.-Col. T. T. Dickson, the commandant, said the entire construction work is being greatly hampered, and he added: "These union organizers are fighting the Government; they are on the German side. They are calling the men out without any cause other than their desire to force the Government to recognize the unions. The workmen are being forced to strike by the union leaders."

Carpenters from the Boston union, plumbers, steam fitters and electricians went out today, joining the structural iron workers and hoisting engineers who struck on Wednesday at the arsenal at the same time that other organized building trades workmen left their work on Government jobs at the Charlestown navy yard and the naval hospital, and at the federal appraisers' stores on Atlantic Avenue, Boston.

According to Ernest L. Hess, government superintendent in charge of the work on the appraisers' stores, 135 men, out of 200 employed on the job, have been pulled out. Mr. Hess declared that union delegates stopped out in front of the stores and called the men off without giving any explanation or giving a moment's notice. The men on strike at the appraisers' stores are iron workers, plumbers, electricians, steamfitters, carpenters and glaziers. The contractor is the P. J. Carlin Construction Company of New York.

"The men went out," said Mr. Hess, "without a moment's notice and without a single grievance against their employers. Furthermore, their action was in the face of an agreement made by Business Agent J. A. Howlett of the Allied Building Trades Council in the presence of Henry B. Endicott, executive manager of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee, and two labor men associated with Mr. Endicott on the committee, that under no circumstances would further strikes be called at the appraisers' until every effort had been made to adjust the difference peaceably.

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OFFICIAL NOTE ON JAPAN AND CHINA

TOKYO, Japan (Thursday)—Official announcement by the Foreign Office of the formal "understanding" reached between Secretary of State Lansing and Viscount Ishii as to the "open door" in China and Japan's "special interests" in the nearby nation, was regarded here today as a further step in cementing friendly relations between America and Japan. The public was particularly interested in the official statement that the Japanese Navy Office had reached an understanding regarding Japanese cooperation in the war on the Pacific.

"DRY" VICTORY IN OHIO NOW SEEN

Majority Shifts to Prohibition With Only 20 Precincts to Hear From—Official Count May Be Found Necessary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—The vote in Ohio on prohibition is so close that the result will probably not be known until well on toward noon today.

Apparently Ohio has gone "dry." With only 20 precincts missing today, the majority had shifted to prohibition by 1839. The precincts not heard from are known to be dry. An official count probably will be necessary to decide the result definitely. Late Wednesday, when the "wet" majority was being cut down with every report and only 1160 remained, with virtually all "dry" precincts to be heard from, new hope was conveyed to the anti-prohibitionists by the discovery that in Hamilton County tabulators had made two errors which netted the "wets" 9000 votes over their previously reported majority in this county. Instead of going "wet" by only 45,000 this county has piled up 54,000 majority. This jump of 9000 gave the "wets" more than 10,000 majority in the State, apparently.

As the day wore on, this lead began to dwindle. Up-state counties all "dry," cut into the lead until 6846 remained, with 253 precincts still unreported. At 10 p. m. Wednesday, with 240 precincts out, the "wets" had regained a little and were about 7200 in the lead. This leaves the result in doubt. Most of the silent precincts will report "dry" majorities, it is believed.

Ray I. Hillenbrandt, a member of the board of elections, in commenting upon the alleged mistake, stated:

"The forms on which the returns are brought in to the board of elections are not official and we order them sent in purely for the purpose of giving the public all the information possible relative to the election at the earliest moment. In tabulating the returns, one of the tabulators recorded a '7' instead of an '8,' and it was not found until we checked up."

"I have been besieged with demands for an explanation from all parts of the State, and the only answer I can give is that the mistake was made, and will be rectified in the official count. The canvass of the ballots will be public, and both sides will be represented when the count is made."

New Mexico Goes "Dry"

Returns Indicate That Prohibition Has Carried Every County

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA FE, N. M.—Complete unofficial returns from 22 of 28 counties on Tuesday's election gave the constitutional amendment for state-wide prohibition a majority of 15,674. Partial returns from the other 6 counties indicate that the "drys" have carried every county in the State and that the final majority may be between 15,000 and 18,000. Leaders of the prohibition campaign asserted confidently Wednesday evening that the many remote precincts still missing will increase rather than lower the majority, and this view is not contested by the opponents of prohibition, who conceded that their defeat is by practically a two to one vote.

Outlook in Texas

Third County Goes "Dry" Since Dallas—State Election Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

DALLAS, Texas—Robertson County, of which Franklin is the county seat, which voted to banish the licensed saloon and join the ranks of prohibition counties in Texas, is the third county to vote "dry" since Dallas voters so ordered several weeks ago. Soon after Dallas County voted "dry," McLennan County, with Waco as its county seat, took similar action, and now Robertson County falls in line.

Elections are soon to be held in several other counties, the next to be held in Brazos County, of which Bryan is the county seat, and on Dec. 15 an election will be held in Travis County, with Austin, the state capital, as its county seat. It is generally believed that these two counties will banish the saloons.

The state-wide prohibition forces are enthusiastic over the outlook and are planning for a state-wide election as soon as it is possible to secure legislation making this possible. It is believed that the State will join the "dry" ranks when this election is held.

TURKS WOULD LIKE TO SEVER GERMAN BONDS

Returning American Reports Them as Tired of Fighting for a Nation They Know Would Be a Hard Taskmaster

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Possibility of a change overnight in the relations between Turkey and Germany are pointed out by an American who recently returned from Constantinople, where he filled a position which enabled him to make a close study of political conditions. He believes that fear only prevents the Turks from officially expressing the dislike of the Germans which they feel privately, and expressing this dislike to the extent of renouncing allegiance to their Teuton ally. The Turks fear particularly the battleship Goben and a few smaller warships, which are stationed in Constantinople harbor in charge of the Germans. This bureau's informant is convinced that if the Entente Allies could destroy those ships by air bombs there would be little reason left for the Turks to continue an alliance which they do not like, but which they have felt themselves forced to assume as the lesser of two evils.

The informant found throughout Turkey a strong affection for France and a distrust of German influence. There was also a much more favorable opinion of England than might be expected. As for America, the Turks regretted keenly that Germany had forced them to break with Washington. Turkey had looked to America as the source of the capital she must have for rehabilitation purposes after the war. Years ago, when America began to spend money in Turkey, erecting educational institutions and taking other steps for improvement of conditions, the Turks had been suspicious of these moves. Turkey had never received anything from the European powers for which she did not have to pay, and pay dearly. Here was America lavishing money for the benefit of the Turks, and apparently expecting nothing in return. This was suspicious. It has taken years to eradicate this suspicion, but now to a large extent Turkey understood the philanthropic purpose of American expenditures within her borders, and these efforts to improve conditions were appreciated. And after the war there would be a wide field for American investments in Turkey. America would be practically the only country Turkey could borrow money from after the war, to which loans no string would be attached.

This bureau's informant was in a position to study relief work in Turkey, and he pointed out a certain misunderstanding which has hindered that work to a great extent. The Turkish people as a whole have suffered severely. The rich man can have all the luxuries by paying a high price for them. The poor man starves. For this reason relief work has been unusual in Turkey. It has been directed almost entirely at stabilizing conditions brought about by the inequality of conditions in favor of the rich. The aim has been to buy enough food in Turkey, from supplies already there, so that the poor man could be provided for as well as the rich.

Americans as a rule did not understand this, nor did they know that the approximate \$6,000,000 of relief money they had been sending to Turkey every year was not used for the purchase of food outside Turkey, but for its purchase within the country. The relief money did not increase Turkish food supply, but rather equalized its distribution.

There seemed to be no danger, therefore, that continuance of such relief would give Germany another source of food supply for her own people. The only possible way in which the money could benefit Germany would be by the small increase in the value of the German mark, which United States drafts received in Germany might cause. But this small increase, possibly strengthening Germany's credit with neutral nations not more than one-tenth of 1 per cent, was not, in the opinion of the informant, a thing to be reckoned with in the light of the immense amount of good provided for the Turks themselves by the \$6,000,000 which they needed sorely.

This need would be particularly keen the coming winter. Crops were not anything like up to standard, and there was a great scarcity of farm labor and draft animals. It was a problem to figure out what the Turks would do for food this winter if their relief money were cut off. The country itself was admittedly bankrupt. Turkish paper money was greatly depreciated, and necessities in some cases were 50 times the price which bought them before the war.

There was one ray of light in this situation. That was the Turkish Red Crescent. Under the leadership of Moutbar Bey this organization, which has no connection whatever with the Turkish Government, was doing remarkable work in providing relief. Moutbar was a thoroughgoing business man and organizer, and he owned practically all the factories and forests and other sources of materials and the means for fashioning those materials, which were necessary to the efficiency of the Red Crescent. This organization was one of the few well-conducted organizations in Turkey.

Interesting light was thrown on the relations among the leading men who

were assigned by the old Committee of Union and Progress to various positions of vital importance in the Turkish Government. Enver and Talaat were still at the helm. Enver was strongly pro-German, and there was just enough difference of opinion between him and Talaat to enable the two to "play off" each other as a matter of policy. Not that Talaat was spoken by pro-Ally, but he apparently based his pro-Germanism, not on the blind supposition that the Kaiser could do no wrong, but rather on the question of the effect on the country. Talaat was more actively engaged in the affairs of Government than Enver. While it was said they were enemies, yet many people maintained this was only a matter of policy, and that the two were on good terms.

Talaat had a close friend, too, in Djavid, Minister of Finance. In fact this man might be called the intelligence of the Government. He had great influence with Talaat, who often sought his advice on important questions. This relationship was made more interesting by the fact that Djavid was not a real Muhammadan. He was what is known as a Dvime, the Dvime being a sect of proselyte Jews from Salonika who have preserved their racial purity even now and who are supposed to preserve also, in secret, their Hebrew rites. Djavid was therefore naturally looked upon with something like suspicion, although every advantage was taken of his intelligence. Apparently he was one of the biggest men in Turkey; at least he was one of the most worth while.

It was Djavid who opposed the alliance with Germany from the first. And he resigned his place in the Cabinet when the alliance was decided upon against his better judgment. He came back into the Cabinet only on the promise that there would be no more persecutions based on racial and religious prejudice.

The Committee on Union and Progress had made Djavid Governor of Syria. He was still very much of an extremist and a dangerous man. He was very jealous of his position and could be expected to oppose everything that appeared to be interference with Turkey's rights by outside influences.

The Vail of Smyrna deserved credit for governing that district as well, apparently, as it could be governed. The city was strongly fortified, it had its own currency, the people were pleased with the Vail's methods, and he had avoided massacres, except in one minor instance when he discovered a plot among the Armenians.

According to the informant, Germany did not have any direct connection with the Armenian massacres. In fact, it was not clearly understood, outside of Turkey, to what extent those massacres had increased the coldness between the Germans and the Turks. Germany at first censured rigidly the reports about the massacres which were allowed to penetrate her borders, and laid much emphasis on the Turkish claim that the massacres were justified by the further claim that the Armenians had been plotting against the Government.

There came a time, however, when the truth began to leak into Germany, and it soon caused a change in the attitude of the German press toward Turkey. There was no longer very much speaking of Turkey as our noble ally. Turkey was spoken of with a reserve bordering on coldness.

The informant did not, however, wish to create the impression that Germany did not at least abet the massacres. A stern word from her would have put a stop to them, without doubt. That word, however, was not spoken, and evidently because of Germany's policy, as expressed also in Belgium, to let nothing humanitarian stand in the way of her purposes. Germany should be blamed severely for abetting these massacres, if she did not actually aid them.

As for the Turkish army, although there had been large numbers of men in Gallia at one time, it was probable that most of them had been moved down into Mesopotamia and Syria. This was evidently one of the chief reasons why the English had not advanced with more speed toward Jerusalem. The English thus far had not proved to be successful fighters in these districts. An instance of this was seen at Gaza, where the English were defeated by a force of Turks half their size. And there was little probability that much progress would be made toward Jerusalem until the late fall, at least.

Charges of a scandal about army supplies, as well as other criticisms against the Government's policy and methods and against the activities of certain officials, had been made several times by Achmed Riza Bey, a senator whose position and affiliations were such that the Government did not care to still his voice. Several times he arose in the Senate Chamber and charged the Government with misadministration of public funds, and like offenses. And these charges the Government allowed to go unanswered.

The Turk as a rule was not as outspoken against his Government or against its pro-German policy. He might be strongly pro-Ally in his personal sympathies, but he was not anxious to express that opinion too loudly. For this reason there was nothing like a pro-Ally party in Constantinople, although all the better class of Turks could be considered as not, in fact, pro-German. There were enough German-manned warships in the harbor, and enough Germans scattered through government departments, to make a change in Turkish policy extremely hazardous. Could the warships be removed, no one could tell exactly what would happen. Turkey, at any rate, was heartily tired of fighting for a nation who she knew in her heart, would be a hard taskmaster after the war, even as she is now.

The work done in Constantinople by Abram I. Elkus, American Ambassador, had been most excellent. Mr. Elkus acted promptly and unhesitatingly in behalf of American interests, and particularly for the protection of the American educational institutions in Turkey. It was through his efforts



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Central News

Col. Edward M. House

Leader of United States Commission to the European Conference of Allies.

that the Government made a promise not to molest these schools in any way. Mr. Elkus had also done a great deal toward straightening out the exceedingly tangled affairs connected with the distribution of relief. As an example of the ambassador's activities, it was pointed out that he practically subsidized the soup kitchens being conducted by the Red Crescent, by purchasing their tickets and distributing them among the needy whose cases had been investigated by Mrs. Elkins. He also planned and put into operation, with the help of local committees, other soup kitchens in Constantinople and the rest of Turkey, which fed more than 25,000 people weekly. The money was supplied by American relief organizations.

SECRECY OBSERVED IN CAILLAUX CASE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Secrecy is maintained on the gist of M. Caillaux's evidence before Captain Boucardon, but M. Caillaux issues a note challenging his adversaries to come into the open. It transpires that the raid on L'Action Francaise resulted from information by an individual named Jossio, a member of L'Action Francaise's organization, who, while the raid was in progress, addressed a telegram to M. Caillaux from Marseilles, stating that he was waiting instructions.

M. Clemenceau, in L'Homme 'Enchaîné, makes reference to M. Caillaux's visit to Rome, where, in the Minerva Hotel he held a conversation with the principal "defalcators" of Italy. The Minister of Justice has refused M. Monier's request to be placed on the retired list, owing to his case now being before the Court of Cassation.

In the Paix-Saillier case, the information in the document given to the Bonnet Rouge had been sent to M. Paix-Saillier by an officer in General Sarraill's army for use in a campaign for the strengthening of the expeditionary force. Despite the censor's ban, it was printed, copies reaching German agents in Switzerland. M. Paix-Saillier is held blameless for M. Almeyre's use of the document.

Under the presidency of M. Clemenceau, the Senate's army committee held an important meeting yesterday to hear M. Bernger's report on the control of the nation's security and Government responsibility. The manner in which passports and permits were granted at one time was shown, and the reporter connected the Bolo, Margules, Almeyre and other affairs with one general German scheme for the disintegration of allied strength.

The plan aimed first at poisoning the French mind with regard to England, then the French nation's and the army's morale was attacked. Efforts for a separate peace in Russia followed. The entire failure of the German scheme in France was emphasized by the reporter.

As to the findings of the report on Government responsibility nothing has been made public. If the report is adopted by the committee it is likely that the Senate will consider it in a secret sitting.

TRAFFIC LEAGUE TO MEET

CHICAGO, Ill.—The annual meeting of the National Traffic League is to be held at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, New York, N. Y., Thursday and Friday, Nov. 15 and 16, 1917. It is proposed that all members planning to attend make prompt arrangements for hotel reservations.

CURTAINMENT IN SUGAR URGED PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Confectioners, bakers and sirup manufacturers are asked to curtail the manufacture of sugar products until the present scarcity has been relieved, in a statement from Alfred M. Coats, Rhode Island Food Administrator, yesterday.

SHIPPING REPORTS SHOW IMPROVEMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—British, French and Italian shipping losses from submarines, during the week ending Nov. 4, mark a distinct improvement. Following are the British figures:

Arrivals at British ports, 2384; departures, 2379.

British ships sunk of 1600 tons or over, 8, including two during the week ending Oct. 14; under 1600 tons, four, including one during the week ending Oct. 14.

Figures compiled from British Admiralty statements show the result of 87 weeks of unrestricted German submarine activities against British shipping, exclusive of fishing craft, to be as follows:

Week ending	Arrivals and Departures	% Beat off	% Sunk
Feb. 25.....	4,541	21	0.45
March 4.....	5,095	23	0.45
March 11.....	3,941	17	0.43
March 18.....	5,082	24	0.47
March 25.....	4,747	25	0.52
April 1.....	4,680	31	0.66
April 8.....	4,773	19	0.49
April 15.....	4,710	28	0.60
April 22.....	5,297	55	1.05
April 29.....	5,496	51	0.94
May 6.....	4,871	46	0.94
May 13.....	5,120	28	0.45
May 20.....	5,422	27	0.43
May 27.....	5,487	19	0.34
June 3.....	5,353	18	0.34
June 10.....	5,589	32	0.57
June 17.....	5,530	32	0.51
June 24.....	5,790	28	0.48
July 1.....	5,591	20	0.36
July 8.....	5,096	17	0.30
July 15.....	5,748	18	0.31
July 22.....	5,582	21	0.31
July 29.....	5,523	21	0.38
Aug. 5.....	5,469	23	0.42
Aug. 12.....	5,442	16	0.29
Aug. 19.....	5,502	18	0.27
Aug. 26.....	5,509	23	0.42
Sept. 2.....	4,816	23	0.47
Sept. 9.....	5,012	18	0.32
Sept. 16.....	5,022	28	0.51
Sept. 23.....	5,406	15	0.27
Sept. 30.....	5,422	13	0.24
Oct. 7.....	5,151	16	0.31
Oct. 14.....	4,218	18	0.42
Oct. 21.....	5,337	23	0.47
Oct. 28.....	4,696	18	0.29
Nov. 4.....	4,763	12	0.25

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The Italian shipping statement for the week ending Nov. 4 shows departures and arrivals of 664 vessels. The losses were two vessels under 1500 tons and three small sailing ships under 100 tons.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Following are the French figures on shipping for the week ending Nov. 4: Vessels arriving at and departing from French ports, 1784. One French vessel over and one under 1600 tons were sunk. No French fishing boats were sunk and no vessels were unsuccessfully attacked.

Y. M. C. A. WORK IN FRANCE DESCRIBED

Francis B. Sayre, son-in-law to President Wilson, told about 60 chamber of trades committees and members of the executive committee of the Greater Boston district in the Y. M. C. A. campaign to raise \$35,000,000, Nov. 11 to 19, of his experiences on the battlefields of Europe and of the beneficent work of the association, on whose behalf he served for three months, at a luncheon at the Exchange Club today. Charles F. Weed, chairman of the metropolitan district committee, presided, and other speakers were Charles F. Macomber, vice-chairman, and Robert F. Herrick, of the committee, who explained the program in the district to raise its share of \$1,800,000 in the fund.

AMERICAN ENVOYS ARRIVE IN EUROPE

(Continued from page one)

of staff, United States Army; Oscar T. Crosby, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Vance McCormick, chairman of the War Trade Board; Bainbridge Colby, United States Shipping Board; Dr. Alonso E. Taylor, representing the Food Controller; Thomas Nelson Perkins, representing priority board, and Gordon Auchincloss, as secretary.

"The conference is essentially a 'war conference' with the object of perfecting a more complete coordination of the activities of the various nations engaged in the conflict and the more comprehensive understanding of their respective needs in order that the joint efforts of the belligerents may attain the highest war efficiency. While a definite program has not been adopted, it may be assumed that the subjects to be discussed will embrace not only those pertaining to military and naval operations, but also the financial, commercial, economic and other phases of the present situation which are of vital importance to the successful prosecution of the war.

"There will undoubtedly be an effort to avoid any conflict of interest among the participants, and there is every reason to anticipate that the result will be fuller cooperation, and consequently a much higher efficiency and a more vigorous prosecution of the war.

"The United States in the employment of its man-power and material resources desires to use them to the greatest advantage against Germany. It has been no easy problem to determine how they can be used most effectively, since the independent presentations of requirements by the allied governments have been more or less conflicting on account of each government's appreciation of its own wants, which are naturally given greater importance than the wants of other governments. By a general survey of the whole situation and a free discussion of the needs of all, the approaching conference will undoubtedly be able to give the demands of the several governments their true perspective and proper place in the general plans for the conduct of the war.

"Though the resources of this country are vast, and though there is every purpose to devote them all, if need be, to winning the war, they are not without limit. But even if they were greater, they should all be used to the highest advantage in attaining the supreme object for which we are fighting. This can only be done by a full and frank discussion of the plans and needs of the various belligerents.

"It is the earnest wish of this Government to employ its military and naval forces and its resources and energy where they will give the greatest return in advancing the common cause. The exchange of views which will take place at the conference, and the conclusions which will be reached, will be of the highest value in preventing waste of energy and in bringing into harmony the activities of the nations which have been unavoidably acting in a measure independently.

"In looking forward to the assembling of the congress it cannot be too strongly emphasized that it is a war conference and nothing else, devoted to devising ways and means to intensify the efforts of the belligerents against Germany by complete cooperation under a general plan, and thus bring the conflict to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion."

Colonel House in London

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Col. E. M. House, heading the American delegation to the allied war council, arrived in London today.

LUTHERANS UNITED IN ONE ORGANIZATION

SALISBURY, N. C.—Lutherans of America today were united in one solid organization, 2,500,000 strong, through the action here by the United Lutheran Synod of the South endorsing the proposal met with the General Synod of the United States and the General Lutheran Council of North America.

CHILE TO BRAZIL FREIGHT SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A meeting of business men was recently called by the United States Government of this Province to discuss with Schor Miller dos Reis, a director of the Lloyd Brazilian Line, the opportunities for a regular freight service between Chilean and Brazilian ports. At the meeting it was decided that Chile could supply certain products needed in Brazil, viz: Nitrate, beans, peas, nuts, wheat, barley and other products, and in return could profitably import from Brazil rice, sugar, and possibly some manufactured articles. It is stated that a regular freight service will be established by the Lloyd Brazilian Line if it is found profitable.

DOUBLE LUMBER SHIPMENTS

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—At the request of the Emergency Fleet Corporation more than 200 southern yellow pine manufacturers met here recently to devise ways and means to increase the output of their plants from 60 to 100 carloads a day. The mill owners promised W. J. Haynes, assistant general purchasing agent for the fleet corporation, to run their plants night and day to fulfill the request of the Government.

DRAFT EVADER GETS HARD LABOR

CAMP DODGE, Ia.—Otto W. Wangerin, of St. Paul, Minn., has been sentenced to 15 years hard labor in a Federal penitentiary, as a draft law evader. This is the first conviction by general court-martial at this cantonment.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

rest. The line gave way, with the result that he has been retreating ever since. Whether he will be in a position to stand at the Piave, or whether he will be driven to sacrifice Venetia and retreat to the Adige, is, of course, purely conjectural, the actual facts being known simply to the high commands.

Meantime the German accounts of the fighting in Flanders show the straits they are in to account for their defeat.

German Positions Attacked

PARIS, France (Thursday)—A French attack on German positions around Schoenholz, in Alsace, netted 120 prisoners and other heavy losses to the enemy troops, today's official statement declared.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The German official statement issued on Wednesday says:

Western war theater: In Flanders there was desperate fighting on Tuesday. In the early morning, after a powerful drumfire, the British divisions advanced to the assault of Poelcapelle on the Ypres-Roulers railway and against the heights of Beclere and Cheluvelt.

North of Passchendaele the attack collapsed under our defensive fire. The enemy troops penetrated into Passchendaele. In a hard struggle the eastern portion of the village was again wrested from them. Toward midday the enemy forces brought up fresh forces into the fighting. They were only able to extend locally the point of penetration near Passchendaele. Our position runs along the eastern edge of the village.

An assault directed with strong forces against the heights of Beclere and Cheluvelt was shattered for the most part before our lines. Those of the enemy forces who penetrated our lines were overcome in hand-to-hand fighting. Later on our destructive fire prevented an attack which was being prepared. Heavy artillery fighting on the battlefield lasted into the night.

With the other armies on the western front there was a revival of artillery activity at many points, which increased to great volume, especially on the eastern bank of the Meuse and at times in the Soudgau.

On the Russo-Galician and Macedonian fronts there were no large military operations.

In some sectors on the Flanders front there was increased artillery activity, says last evening's supplementary Army Headquarters statement.

In the Sundgau (Upper Alsace) there were local engagements near Ammerzweiler and Heildweiler.

On the Venetian plain the Livizna line has been reached. During the pursuit several thousand prisoners were taken.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—This morning's communiqué says: "Welsh troops captured 14 prisoners, in addition to inflicting other losses in a successful raid last night southeast of Armentieres, our own casualties being light. Two hostile attempts north of Rouen were repulsed, leaving a few prisoners in our hands. There is nothing of special interest from other parts of the battle front."

The official report made public on Wednesday says:

On the battle front there is nothing to report except intermittent German artillery operations. Our troops have been engaged in consolidating the positions won in Tuesday's attack.

A successful raid was carried out last night by Liverpool troops north-west of Quent. We captured a few prisoners.

Sir Douglas Haig's report from Flanders last night reads:

During the day the work of organizing our new positions at Passchendaele and on the high ground in the neighborhood of the village continued without interruption from the enemy forces. In spite of the great importance which it is known the enemy troops attached to this commanding locality, no hostile reaction has yet followed its capture.

Over 400 prisoners, including 21 officers, were taken by us in our attack on Tuesday, so far as has been reported. Our losses in this highly successful operation were very light.

The Admiralty last night issued the following communication:

On Tuesday night bombing raids were carried out by a royal navy air squadron on the following military objectives: The Thourout railway station and the Lichtervelde railway station and on a moving train near Lichtervelde. Several direct hits on trucks and junctions are reported, but the visibility was poor. Large quantities of explosives were dropped. All our machines returned safely.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The official report issued on Wednesday night reads:

Both armies were active today to the north of the Aisne in the sectors of Elain and Chavignon and on the right bank of the Meuse in the region of the Chaume Wood.

In Upper Alsace we successfully attacked the German positions at Schoenholz, northwest of Altkirsch. We took 60 prisoners.

Army of the east, Nov. 6: Toward the mouth of the Struma, in the sector of the Vardar and in the region of Monastir artillery activity was reported.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A number of cable messages were received at the Russian Embassy today which evidently caused concern, but officials refused to make any statement. The report that the Kerensky Government had been overthrown by the Bolsheviks was neither confirmed nor denied at the Embassy.

The messages were later to be transmitted to the State Department, it was intimated.

The latest advice to the department from the United States Ambassador in Petrograd made no mention of violence in the Russian capital.

MR. BONAR LAW GIVES WAR DATA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—The official statement issued on Wednesday says: There were only fusillades on all fronts.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The official report issued on Wednesday follows:

As the low water in the Tagliamento rendered difficult defense of the river, we have withdrawn our line toward the Livizna. The retirement was accomplished in good order under the protection of northward covering units and of rear guards toward the south.

The retreat caused a military crisis which gradually is being solved by the assembling of troops on a previously established line and by the rushing up of Anglo-French forces. While this is being done fighting is going on all the time so as to delay as much as possible the advance of the Austro-Germans, who desire to take advantage of the situation.

The Italian army, faithful to the orders of its leaders, is fighting with a high morale and firm spirit.

Some time must necessarily elapse before an equilibrium has been re-established, but all existing conditions prove confidence that the fate of the great battle initiated 12 days ago will be concluded in our favor.

The Italians are confronted by an imposing concentration of enemy troops and material, under orders of the German general staff, aiming to obtain on our front a definite decision in the European war by crushing Italy militarily and also by an internal political upheaval.

Instead, an unprecedented moral union throughout the country has been caused.

On Tuesday and Tuesday night our airplanes and airships repeatedly bombed enemy troops at work in repairing bridges over the Tagliamento or in movement across the river. Four hostile machines were brought down by our aviators.

CENTRAL POWERS DISCUSS POLAND

Austria to Have Poland and Galicia, Germany to Take Courland and Lithuania, Is Report

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—According to the German press, the Polish question was discussed at a crown council last week and the day was carried by the Austrian solution, whereby the Kingdom of Poland and Galicia would be united under the Hapsburgs, Germany acquiring Courland and Lithuania as compensation.

The Vossische Zeitung states that a final decision is not yet reached, while the Koelnische Zeitung remarks that Germany cannot regard with absolute tranquility a Poland wholly in Austrian hands, although her anxiety might be mitigated somewhat by the incorporation of the Baltic provinces into the German Empire.

It admits it would be a clear gain, if at the peace conference the Entente had to reconcile itself with the Central Powers' regulation of the Polish question as an accomplished fact.

Lord St. Davids thought the Government should declare that no man should gain by the war and that the great fortunes piled up out of war should be seized for the benefit of the State before a general tax was levied on other people.

Lord Milner made a detailed reply for the Government. Of three most important questions, food prices, housing and industrial councils, he thought housing was that in which the Government had the least good cause. For the first time since the war began, he thought there was a downward tendency in food prices. The Ministry of Labor had been directed to carry out immediately the industrial councils scheme, and he commended this as the most hopeful departure he could remember in social reform. Lord Selborne called for the completion of the strength of the trade union organization, the status of which he said should be fully recognized and accepted.

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AIMS OF FRENCH SOCIALIST PARTY

Gathering at Bordeaux Held for Purpose of Defining Aims and Ideals of Increasing Section of French People

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Few political gatherings of the present period have been invested with such importance as the National Congress of French Socialists in the Salle de l'Alhambra at Bordeaux. As mentioned in a cable to The Christian Science Monitor, it sought to decide on the definite aims and ideals of an important and increasing section of a people who have struggled harder for liberty and ideals than, perhaps, any other nation of long history, and it struggled for a decision at a period which is fraught with the utmost consequences to its own aims and the liberty of the world.

This was not an ordinary annual congress, but an extraordinary congress, and no time was wasted in receiving and considering the reports from certain sections, as is done on the occasion of the annual meetings. Only one question was set down in the order of the day, but, as was officially remarked, its amplitude was such that it permitted every possible intervention on the part of the delegates.

The subject was "An examination of the political situation generally, and a determination of the action of the party in the war and for peace." From their own point of view it was not, perhaps, a matter of much regret that the delegates went to the congress with views that were far from unanimous, for, as they said, where ideas are being prosecuted with deep sincerity and vigor, there must be differences of opinion of a serious character. What is claimed by the Socialists of France is that since the beginning of the war their policy has been one of perfect continuity. The party organ, *L'Humanité*, declares that "There is not one of its acts, not one of its declarations that does not manifest the double object of assisting in the safety of their attacked country and of assuring as objects of the war law and organization of such a character as to make the repetition of such a catastrophe impossible. It is this attitude which has been maintained since the 2d of August, 1914, when a public meeting was convoked by the Federation of the Seine to bid farewell to its members who, in response to the mobilization order, were leaving the same evening. And why? Because from that moment the party was convinced that in this country, where it is not alone as a party, the Government had done all that it could to avert the terrible conflict. Because, also, the party is convinced that France did not provoke the war, but that she submitted to it, and because from the moment of the violation of Luxembourg it felt that the country was face to face with an adversary without morality or scruples, determined to construct its triumph on crime. Immediately upon the attack on republican and pacific France, threatening civilization and humanity, the order of the day was announced and was voted unanimously, that we would respond with all our force and with all our energy. And not for a war of revenge, but for a war of defense, and to safeguard the liberties of France and the world."

The party claims that from this policy it has never deviated, and it quotes its continuous resolutions from then onward, and repeats them in answer to those who would imply at this moment that it is slackening from its ideals.

M. Albert Thomas, who played a conspicuous part in these discussions, and not that of a loud-mouthed extremist, asked at the moment, "Who does not understand, when witnessing the advancing Socialist movement in the allied countries, the immense responsibilities of Socialism? If its thought be vacillating," says M. Thomas, "if it remains uncertain, if it continues to be worried between the desire for an early peace and the desire for the dominance of justice, if the majority and minority formulae are confused, paralysis and stagnation result. All these new forces are at the mercy of popular emotions. All the changes of opinion are rendered more formidable by the pressure of organization; but in opposition to all this, Socialism speaks clearly. It affirms its fidelity to every thought formulated with a single heartbeat in 1914. It expresses its desire to save the country, both by military and diplomatic action. It proclaims untiringly the conditions of a just peace, of a durable peace, which, in accordance with the views of the mass of the people, it has always defined. It urges always the duty of national defense. Besides, all the new forces of organization which are being revealed in democracy will be developed and utilized for the victory against the imperialistic aggressor, and for the emancipation of the working class."

Some of the provincial federations at the gatherings which they have lately held in preparation for the congress at Bordeaux, have achieved unanimity. Thus, for example, there is the Congress of L'Hérault held at Montpellier, at which this mandate was given to the delegates to Bordeaux. After three years of war, national defense remains a rigorous duty to which the Socialist Party gives absolute fidelity; in this war, it should guard jealously its reputation for acting on the defense against the nations of prey and for supporting the struggle of democracy against imperialism and aggressive militarism. It must denounce secret treaties and oblige the Allies to define scrupulously the objects of the war. It should further every initiative in favor of a reunion of the Internationale, offering it the guarantees of sincerity and loyalty, on the understanding that the initiative for convoking it should

revert to the International Socialist Bureau, which affords every guarantee of regularity. The federation has given its entire adhesion to the answer to the questionnaire published by *L'Humanité*. It subscribes formally to the conditions put forward by the parliamentary group on the subject of the entry of Socialists into the Government. The party will give its assistance to any Government which, from the political point of view, will safeguard republican institutions, and which, by its formulae of action, will lead the nation to peace at the earliest possible moment by the most energetic and most rational conduct of the war.

This congress voted its thanks to M. Albert Thomas for his organizing work and for his assistance in national defense while a member of the Government. The views of this federation represent the most commanding section, but there are others that are strong, and it has been a hotly debated point as to whether it is good for the Socialists to take any part as M. Thomas has done in government on the present lines.

The Federation of the Seine, whose meeting recently concluded and an account of whose proceedings was cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, was not unanimous. This is not surprising, and it gave some indication of the differences that would be debated at Bordeaux. These differences, however, in most cases were more apparent than real, and there was no doubt about the general and prevailing view, for the party which goes by the name of the Majority was sure of its place.

It is a good sign that at the Seine conferences the Majority increased their numbers. The Kienthalens, however, are for voting against the war credits. The voting at the finish was 5005 for the Majority, 2367 for the Minority, and 2548 for the Kienthalens. The object now at Bordeaux was to weld the party with as much unanimity as possible and to settle, as far as possible, a policy for the future of the supreme question.

Virtually a new party was being formed, and M. Albert Thomas, on the eve of the sittings, made an interesting statement. He said: "The new Socialist Party must make it quite plain that it is more and more capable of having definite aims in the war, in consonance with those of republican France, which must eventually become those of the Allies. Entertaining this belief and strong in the desire to carry on its propaganda, the party will endeavor to arouse popular enthusiasm in France in favor of the war aims, as the public doubtless feels the strain of the long war and looks forward eagerly to the earliest possible peace. At the same time they must have a lasting peace, and to obtain it they are prepared to make the most vigorous efforts possible to carry on the war to a successful issue. This is the line which our party must follow at Bordeaux. Perhaps a section of our colleagues may accept the existing program, so that either by agreement or even by conciliation an earlier peace may be reached, and to obtain it they may endeavor to break up the national union. It should be the business of the party at the congress to uphold its determination that it is the spirit of national defense which dominates and guides the party, and which alone can secure the salvation of the country, as well as the unity of the Socialists."

GERMAN U-BOATS, A NORWEGIAN VIEW

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—On Sept. 15 the semi-official North German Gazette published a statement which included the following sentence: "Our U-boat chiefs receive instructions on the subject of what is demanded by the laws of humanity, and numerous examples prove that these instructions are followed."

Commenting on this statement the Christian Tidens Tegn remarked that on the very same morning the Norwegian press contained a document on the U-boat warfare which differed from the German writings in that, the German paper contained words, whereas the Norwegian papers contained the record of a deed. The deed was the most gruesome massacre of the crew of the Norwegian steamer Kong Haakon sunk by a German submarine, as a result of which 20 men lost their lives, while the U-boat at a distance of a few meters, without warning and without mercy, rained shells on the steamer and the life boats.

The German Empire, the Tidens Tegn continues, long ago ceased to consider the feelings of little Norway and it is therefore superfluous to express them. But there are cases when silence is impossible. What is the use of German expressions of willingness to resume friendly relations with Norway when they commit deeds such as these? We should be dishonored if we did not in the first place consider our seamen. It is impossible not to reflect on those telegrams which have recently made the world shudder, viz., Luxburg's advice "to sink without trace." These telegrams were not immediately published in Germany nor can we expect the record of the murder of 20 Norwegian sailors to be published. The German people are left in ignorance of what is happening; in no other way can we explain its failure to rise in unanimous protest against those actions which dishonor a great nation.

FOOD CONTROLLER RESIGNS

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—Señor Nicanor Pinarino, who was appointed recently to the new office of Food Controller, has, as cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, resigned, on the ground that it is impossible to carry out the duties satisfactorily on the lines directed, and with the means at his disposal. Nevertheless, the Government is proceeding to make another appointment.

U-BOAT'S ESCAPE DISTURBS SPAIN

Interned German Submarine's Act Places Government Again in Difficult Position

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—Cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, the Spanish Government is suddenly placed in a situation of great anxiety, which it does not attempt to conceal, by the escape of one of the two German submarines interned in Spanish harbors for the period of the war, and thus yet another incident is added to the long story of the way in which Germany has defied Spain, in the way she has made use of her for her submarines, and this time in circumstances which had been considered impossible. The vessel that has escaped is the U-293, which was interned at Cadiz on Sept. 9. When she entered Cadiz, being towed by a Spanish destroyer, it was given out that she had merely run short of lubricating oil. The ship was not damaged in any way. She is an up-to-date submarine, displacing 600 tons and carrying a crew of 30, her commander being Lieutenant von Mellinthin, who has been decorated with the Iron Cross. On her putting into Cadiz she was the object of the greatest interest to the Cadiz populace, who were disposed to be distinctly sympathetic, the Germans on board, according to their custom, playing Spanish airs on the gramophones they brought on deck. It was a matter of much comment at the time that a submarine in such circumstances should be obliged to give herself up for want of a drop of lubricating oil, and that surely such a shortage would have been guarded against. However, according to the new convention, only then a few weeks old, the craft was interned, and was supposed to be so well guarded and so much out of the control of her own people that she could not move.

A few weeks previously the German submarine, UB-23, which had sought refuge in Corunna in a damaged condition, had been interned at Ferrol, where she still is. These internments had followed on the case of the UC-52, which, in the early part of the summer was taken into Cadiz in a helpless condition, with her propeller damaged and other serious injuries. A great controversy, which assumed an international and diplomatic aspect, arose, a point being that, according to the Hague Convention, unless the vessel could be repaired within 24 hours, she should be interned. This was the view taken by the Spanish authorities at first, but after the vessel had been taken to the government shipyard it was said that it would need three or four weeks to put her right, new parts having to be cast. A few days later it began to be suggested semi-officially that when she was repaired there did not seem to be any reason why she should not be allowed to go. The Allies at once protested, France showing great indignation at this proposal, and it was freely stated that if the UC-52 were allowed to leave, it would be regarded as an unfriendly act on the part of Spain. Nevertheless, the Spanish Government accepted a promise from the German commander that he would take his craft straight home and not attack anything on the way, and on this the boat left Cadiz. The international difficulties, however, had by this time become so acute that Spain was led immediately to promulgate a decree, announcing that any submarines whatever that came into her waters during the period of the war, no matter to whom they belonged, or whatever their excuse or reason, would be interned for the period of the war, and this satisfied the allied governments.

Now, only a few weeks later, the U-293 is allowed to escape. Her freedom from injury when she was interned and the fact that she could not have escaped without the rules and regulations of the general commanding the arsenal of the officers who had examined and taken charge of the submarine when she entered Cadiz, and others, including the officer commanding the naval district. The Premier was informed that the craft could have had no ammunition on board when she left, everything having been taken in the arsenal. The Government is plainly much perturbed in the matter. The Premier was engaged with it during the whole of the night after first being informed, and on several occasions had conversations with the Marquis de Lema, the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The first impression is that it will not, by any means, be an easy matter to explain away.

LAZZARI CIRCULAR IS NOT ILLEGAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor ROME, Italy.—The announcement that the King's Procurator has decided that there are no legal grounds for taking proceedings against Costantino Lazzari, secretary to the official Socialist Party, on account of his circular to the Socialist mayors, has evoked indignant protests from a large part of the interventionist press. The Giornale d'Italia states that the administration of justice in a free State is so exalted that it must be subjected neither to censure nor arguments, much less to discussions inspired by party reasons, which would

diminish the prestige of the magistrature. Therefore they must respect the judgment given in Lazzari's case, although it may appear exceptionally indulgent. It adds that the order just approved by the Cabinet, which makes provision for proceeding against persons holding office in communal public administration who resign for unlawful reasons, shows a wise foresight.

"The Idea Nazionale in an article headed 'The State Disarmed' also declares that it will not discuss the decision of the judicial authorities, both because of the respect due to the administration of justice and because of the patriotism and profound legal knowledge of the King's Procurator. Commendatore Facchinetti, a severe, exact and certain interpreter of the law. Just, however, because they cannot doubt the conclusions of the judicial authority are in perfect conformity with the spirit and scope of the law, the result is, it says, even more unfortunate and the deduction logically to be derived from it more serious. In the third year of the war, with a copious legislation providing for all kinds of special circumstances in connection with the war and for the care of the most important organizations of the State; in the face of a most serious and culpable attempt to suppress simultaneously over 300 communal administrations, in order by this revolutionary maneuver to create internal disorder in the country and to prevent the continuation of the war; in the face of such an attempt against which the whole public opinion of Italy rises up, an attempt which the political authorities themselves feel obliged to denounce, thus showing they recognize the criminal nature of the action; in the face of all this, the judicial authorities, in view of the laws and the regulations, have been obliged to declare that the attempt of Signor Costantino Lazzari does not constitute a crime. The State is disarmed."

The Idea Nazionale does not consider that the action taken by the Cabinet in proceeding against communal administrators who resign for unlawful reasons in any way meets the exigencies of the case, and declares that the political authorities, after two years of war, have left the State defenseless against the wildest efforts of its internal enemies.

The Corriere della Sera reviews Lazzari's action in sending word to hundreds of mayors that the party, making Signor Treves their mouthpiece in the Chamber, had undertaken to prevent the soldiers from passing another winter in the trenches, and that every effort must be made to carry out this undertaking. The secretary's action was taken with the declared object of bringing about confusion in the Socialist communes, so that the internal resistance of the country might be weakened to such a point that the Government would make peace before the winter. It declares further that Lazzari has followed up the first circular with a second, add that he will show an astonishing moderation if to the second he does not add a third, declaring, in collaboration with the judicial authorities, the perfect legality of the enterprise. It states that the German Chancellor, in a speech urging the people to stand firm, because in the enemy's camp there were men working for Germany, solemnly stated that in Italy "the recent agitation for the conclusion of peace is becoming more energetic" and that "the Government and the party favorable to the war are doing their utmost to restrain it." The party favorable to the war will restrain it, continues the writer, because the undertakings made by Italian Leninism will not prevail over the Italian people's sense of honor and consciousness of duty.

The Tribuna, in a second article on the subject of Lazzari and his circular, also alludes to the German Chancellor's speech, and says that it is false, that the country is full of agitation for the conclusion of peace, and that the Government and the patriotic party have to exercise their utmost force to restrain it. It is absurdly false, it continues, because the accusation daily brought against the Italian Government is precisely that they make no effort, not to restrain the agitations which do not exist, but to restrain the insidious maneuvers of those allies of the Chancellor, who would like to provoke them.

ASPIRATIONS OF BASQUES

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—The representatives of the provincial councils of the Basque provinces were, as cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, accorded an interview by King Alfonso when His Majesty was at San Sebastian, and they appear to be extremely pleased with the result. His Majesty expressed himself as being highly in favor of the aspirations of the Basques, who recently solicited the Government for a larger measure of autonomy in government. "This tendency," said His Majesty, "is in these days that of the whole of Spain, and it is right to bear in mind that the Basque country has always made good use of administrative autonomy." It is officially announced that the King proceeds to San Sebastian in order to greet the President of the Portuguese Republic on his way through Spanish territory to France. Senhor de Vasconcellos, the Portuguese Minister in Madrid, went to San Sebastian to be present at the interview.

OFFICIAL MAGYAR VIEWS ON DUALISM

Statesmen in Hungarian Diet Make Known Attitude Toward Southern Slav Movement and Plans for Federalization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Hungary (via Amsterdam).—The speech in which Dr. Wekerle, the new Hungarian Premier, set forth his program in the Diet, and Count Tisza's commentary thereon contained passages that leave no doubt as to the attitude of Magyar statesmen toward the Southern Slav movement in particular, and plans for the federalization of the Dual Monarchy in general.

The aspirations which emanate from certain Austrian politicians I must assign to the land of dreams, proclaimed Dr. Wekerle, first because they have no footing within the territory of the Hungarian Crown, and because we must see to it that they gain no such footing; secondly, because they have no support in any competent quarter; that is, of course, neither in that of the supreme authority (the King-Emperor), nor in competent Austrian government and political circles. Although His Majesty does not so much as think of permitting any alteration whatever in the dualist form of the Monarchy, on being entrusted with office I obtained assurances that the nationalist autonomist questions current in Austria could have no influence, either direct or indirect, on the territorial integrity of the Hungarian Crown lands. Although to do so was not actually within our rights, I obtained information both from His Majesty, and from the Austrian Government and competent Austrian politicians, to the effect that the existing foundation would remain unchanged, and that in the event of autonomous rights being granted the present delimitation of provincial frontiers would be retained.

In the midst of applause from both the Right and the Left, the Premier continued: As the Austrian criminal code contains no provision for the punishment of actions directed against the integrity of the lands of the Hungarian Crown, and as the Austrian Government is able only to repudiate such attempts, whereas our code provides also for the punishment of efforts against the integrity of the Austrian State, the question of reciprocity arises.

With regard to our relations toward Croatia-Slavonia, Dr. Wekerle proceeded, we keep strictly to Article XXX of the Constitution of 1868. We will not only respect the rights of Croatia, and fulfill her wishes which are consonant with the agreement between us, but will also promote and support, in so far as it falls within our sphere, her cultural aspirations, her national growth, and especially her industrial and commercial interests. Her legally-founded desire that Dalmatia should be joined to her again we will honestly support. We believe that this attitude and our efforts directed toward absolutely equal and brotherly treatment will be received with the more satisfaction in that we desire, when carrying out the reorganization of our fighting force, of course, after the war—to honor the Croatian national point of view, as well as duly to enforce our national claims.

Count Tisza, commenting later on this part of the Premier's speech, demanded, first of all, that Hungary's rights and dignity should be fully upheld at all times in any dealings with other factors in the Dual Monarchy. To cite a case in point, he observed, that he had noticed a recent conference between Hungarian and Austrian ministers had been presided over by Baron Burian, the common Minister of Finance; such a proceeding, he maintained, was calculated to create the impression that there was an Imperial Government in which the premiers of the two states composing the Dual Monarchy sat as members. Count Tisza therefore demanded that in future such conferences should be presided over by whichever of the two premiers had been longer in office; unless, of course, the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs were present, in which case he should take the chair, having been specially nominated to preside at such conferences.

Having been assured by the Premier that steps to that end had been taken already, Count Tisza continued, amid much enthusiasm: "The second matter to which I must briefly refer is the Austrian symptoms; by which I mean not only that certain people are casting their eyes on Hungarian territory—that, as the Premier has rightly said, is rather a grotesque, comical

development; an absurd symptom of self-conceit—I must emphasize very strongly the fact that Austrian political factors are responsible for the expression of a desire to claim the support of the Entente States for the purpose of adjusting Austria's internal political affairs—and I know not, as I am not conversant with their nomenclature, whether by Austria they mean the Austrian State alone, or the Monarchy itself. I recently referred to these things, but not to the fact that they demand Slovak Komitate (Hungarian counties). Let them come and take them. I have pointed out that these disruptive symptoms are showing themselves across the frontier and that it cannot be a matter of indifference to us that our allies in this war should be the victims of such scandalous developments in their own State. The Premier's remarks concerning the necessity for an extension of the right of prosecution are in order, but they are not enough. For when I see that negotiations concerning the taking over of Austrian ministerial portfolios are being opened with men who are guilty of the acts in question, I discern symptoms that must be combated with all their strength by every one who is a supporter of this dynasty; every one who desires that this dynasty should rule over a great power, strong and capable of preserving its existence; every one who desires that this State should tread the storm-tossed path of world history to the end with an honorable and loyal ally, also strong and capable. Subsequently Count Andrássy remarked that every Hungarian must share the view taken by Count Tisza of the aspirations to which expression had been given recently in Austria, but severely criticized the demands put forward by his great opponent, Count Tisza, he said, now demands that the Hungarian Premier should negotiate the Austrian Premier from negotiating, when forming his cabinet, with an Austrian politician who has displayed certain tendencies. That would constitute direct interference with Austria's internal affairs. The Hungarian Government can demand that this politician, when he becomes a Minister, should retract his erroneous assertions; the Hungarian Government can take the most energetic action if dangerous tendencies are promoted in official quarters; the Hungarian Government can enlighten the King on such matters; but it cannot prescribe with what politicians the head of the Austrian Cabinet shall negotiate.

Meanwhile the Croatian deputies did not miss the opportunity of driving home the new Premier's declaration concerning Croatia, and especially concerning the Croatian claim to Dalmatia. After noting with satisfaction Dr. Wekerle's promise to remain true to Article XXX of the Constitution of 1868, their spokesman, Count Theodor Pejačević, said: "Especially agreeable to us was the Premier's declaration that the Government will support the realization of the long-cherished wish and legally-founded demand of the whole Croatian nation for the incorporation of Dalmatia in the Croatian-Slavonian Kingdom. We cannot refrain from taking this opportunity of giving expression also to the wish of the whole nation for the reunion with it of all those lands populated by peoples identified with us by birth and speech, and which once belonged to us, and have now been won back by the Monarchy. We are convinced that the Hungarian nation, with whom we have lived in brotherly community for a thousand years, will powerfully support this well-founded desire and aspiration, and that it will contribute to the strengthening of our mutual relations by the realization of our great national interest."

GOVERNOR OF NEWFOUNDLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England.—The King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Charles Alexander Harris, Esq., C. B., C. M. G., C. V. O., of the Colonial office, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Newfoundland in succession to Sir Walter Edward Davidson, K. C. M. G., appointed to be Governor of New South Wales. His Majesty has also been pleased to give directions for the promotion of Mr. Harris to be a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

NEW YORK PLANS PROHIBITION DRIVE

State-Wide Campaign Now Launched to Influence Congress Representatives in Favor of National Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A state-wide campaign for the purpose of bringing all possible pressure on New York's 43 representatives in Congress so as to influence them favorably for the national prohibition amendment, has been launched in this State, and is to last 30 days, according to an announcement made by the Anti-Saloon League, under whose auspices it will be conducted. The Sheppard prohibition amendment resolution, which was passed by the Senate during the recent extra session of Congress, is expected to come up for a vote in the House early in the December session.

Because of a caucus agreement barring consideration at this session of all measures other than war measures, the vote in the House on the Sheppard resolution was postponed until the regular session, and in view of their acquiescence in this agreement and their willingness not to press the resolution for passage in the House during the extraordinary session, the prohibitionists expect that the amendment proposition will come to a vote in the House early in its regular session. The House leaders have indeed practically given this assurance. The "drys" are hoping that the vote will be taken during, or immediately after, the session of the National Anti-Saloon League Convention, which will be held in Washington from Dec. 10 to 13, and which will bring large numbers of prohibitionists from all parts of the country to the capital.

Although the prohibitionists are confident that the national amendment will be submitted by the next Congress to the state legislatures, the dry leaders of Washington figure that the votes of at least 15 New York congressmen are needed to insure the necessary two-thirds majority in the House. The Anti-Saloon League is concentrating its forces upon the districts of doubtful congressmen with a view to getting them lined up through pressure from their constituents.

In December, 1914, only three of New York's 43 representatives voted for the Hobson Prohibition Amendment Resolutions. A chain of seven was recorded when 10 representatives from this State voted for the bill making the District of Columbia dry, and it is now believed that with 27 States and over half the territory of New York State dry the public demand for the national amendment has become so strong that at least 15 of the congressmen from this State will vote for its submission.

The force of the determined drive which is being made on the lower House is intensified by the fact that regardless of the prohibition sentiment in the State, New York's vote in the Senate was cast solidly against the amendment. Both Senator Calder and Senator Wadsworth voted against submitting the amendment to the state legislatures.

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NEW YORK PAPERS SEE GRAVE MENACE

Apprehension Felt Over Election
of Judge Hylan and the Re-
sultant Power Placed in the
Hands of Tammany Hall

New York newspapers are inclined to take a gloomy view of the Tammany Hall success of Tuesday in electing Judge Hylan Mayor of New York City. They find some consolation in the fact that various laws against corruption and inefficiency have been put into effect since the last "straight" Tammany administration under Mayor Van Wyck, but they see grave menace in the fact that the new Mayor will have a free hand in controlling by his appointments the many administrative departments like those of police, education, docks, law and estimates. The leading editorials on this subject follow:

New York Tribune

Ever since Van Wyck was driven out of office and into exile the people of the city of New York have had good government in increasing measure. One by one the sources of corruption and scandal have dried up. Each administration has been better than the preceding, and Mayor Mitchell's has been the best in the history of this town.

Such being the case, no man should mistake what has now happened. Having to choose between light and darkness, the people of the city of New York have deliberately chosen darkness. Having to choose between a nonpartisan administration and a Tammany Hall administration, they have deliberately and shamelessly elected to go back to Tammany Hall. They have made Charles F. Murphy political master of the greatest city of the western hemisphere, and they have restored that older order from which the city escaped with so much difficulty and so much effort half a generation ago.

Volumes would not express more clearly the truth than the simple statement that the political organization whose name has become a byword not alone in America, but in Europe, whose title is an epithet of abuse all over the civilized world, has been permitted again to lay unclean hands upon the power and the control of this town.

Mr. Mitchell can endure his present defeat. He has done his duty. It is the people of this city who have cause for regret. One has to believe deeply in democracy not to find in disappointments like Tuesday's a cause for permanent distrust.

New York Sun

Edmond Dantes, letting the gems trickle through his fingers when he opened the treasure chest of Monte Cristo, could have had no greater thrill than that which comes today to Murphy, McCooney and Company as they examine the booty.

Here is the police department, clean as a new white glove and strong as a vanadium hammer. It is years since it has been shamefully used. It becomes, according to the quality of the man who uses it, the city's protector or plunderer.

Here are the health and tenement house departments, machines that save the lives of citizens or put money in the pockets of grafters, according to their use.

Here are the departments of charities and correction, instruments for the aid of those infirm or for the padding of the interior of a contractor's pocket.

Here is the department of education, which may make or spoil a million children in four years.

Here are the docks—when Tammany had this department it made commerce stand and deliver; here the tax department, with which it is possible to put the screws on prosperity.

Here is the law department, with its huge patronage and the broad powers of a corporation counsel who can, if he is "the right man," give "the right opinion."

Here, shining more temptingly than all else, is the board of estimate, which spends nearly a billion dollars in four years. Here are the borough presidencies, important city governments of themselves.

The salaries of the best jobs, whether the city chamberlain's at \$12,000, or the commissionerships at \$7,500 each, are trifles when a greedy boss is in command. These are the small coins on the top of the treasure chest. The doubloons are underneath: contracts, bribes, blackmail; the common pirates never see them. There is to take their pay and make recalcitrant captives walk the plank.

Is there no shadow on the beach where the happy band sits about the great box of grove? Ah, yes! Off shore, not so far away but that its guns may be counted, lies that dreaded craft, the Governor's power.

Until Murphy lands a Murphyized Governor in Albany, his Mayor, his police commissioner and his district attorney will not be safe from removal for cause.

New York Herald

To a visitor from another land not familiar with American political methods and who in consequence of his unfamiliarity assumed that charges solemnly iterated upon the stump must be true, it probably would seem that the election of Judge Hylan means the end of all that is worth while for New York. It means nothing of the sort. Judge Hylan is a quiet, unassuming man of distinctly judicial temperament who did not aspire to the mayoralty nomination and would have much preferred to remain on the bench. The fact that he is comparatively an un-

known is not to his discredit, nor does it argue for failure in the new task he will undertake on Jan. 1. Whether he will rise equal to the responsibilities of an office that calls for administrative ability remains to be seen; but only the partisan opposition that is blind will condemn him in advance of trial.

Some of the elements that have supported Judge Hylan are bad. For the city's sake and for his own it is to be hoped that he will disappoint those elements in the efforts they will make to control or influence his official acts.

New York World

The story of Tammany's triumph is the old story of a divided opposition. That is what elected Van Wyck and gave New York over to the most shocking era of corruption that it had known since Tweed. That is what has elected Hylan and given New York over to whatever calamities Murphy and Hearst may have in store for it.

In the circumstances the Mayor was under no obligations to run, but he made the fight, and the fact that he made it is wholly to his credit. That he was defeated in spite of the splendid record of his administration is not to the credit of the intelligence or civic patriotism of New York, to say nothing of the broader question of patriotism.

Judge Hylan's election can be regarded only with the gravest apprehension. The man has shown no capacity whatever for administering the affairs of this city, least of all in times like these, and the influences behind him could hardly be more sinister. He has shown no intelligent understanding of the city's complex problems of government. Nevertheless, New York has elected him and New York must take what it gets.

Four years of Hylanism, Murphyism, Hearstism—and Hillquitism—may teach New York some of the lessons that it is so evidently determined to learn only through bitter and shameful experience.

New York Times

The chief concern now is to consider what the new Mayor can do. For he was the candidate of Tammany—the solid, irreducible minimum of the Tammany vote was given to him—and we know the desires and purposes of that organization. In respect to some matters of high importance the people of the city may enjoy a sense of security for irrevocable decisions already made, and the laws of the State protect them against the worst consequences of Tammany audacity. The dual subway contracts are beyond the reach of the Mayor and his associates upon the Board of Estimate. The pay-as-you-go policy is secure, the debt limit shelters the city against the extravagant issuing of obligations, and the new administration would be bold indeed should it venture upon any large increase in the budget, since the present budget was one of the chief points of the attack made by its supporters upon the present city government.

The great transformation, the worst consequences of the decision of the voters to discard a Fusion administration devoted to the public interest for a Tammany administration certain to be largely infected by Tammany interests, will appear in the new Mayor's appointments of heads of departments. First of all, there is the police department. The incoming Mayor will have the appointment of the seven members of the new Board of Education; also the appointment of the heads of all the departments—docks, parks and the others. The electorate has so willed it, and if any of those who gave the successful candidate their support yesterday have cause to regret it, let us hope that the next municipal election will bring forth the fruits of their repentance.

SOCIALIST AUTHOR QUITS THE PARTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—A reply written by James Browne Goode, of Ft. Worth, Tex., Socialist author, editor and lecturer, to a letter written by Victor L. Berger, reveals the fact that no support to Mr. Berger's Socialist paper, which has recently been barred from the mails, will be forthcoming from Mr. Goode, as he indicates that he has parted company with the leaders of the Socialist Party in the United States.

"I feel it is time," writes Mr. Goode, "that the name 'socialism' should be cleared from the stigma and disgrace which you, your tribe and your political policies have placed upon it."

WOMEN TO SHARE IN ARKANSAS POLITICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Women in Arkansas will begin actively to engage in politics next month, when many municipal primary elections will be held throughout the State. The Little Rock Democratic Central Committee recently voted to appoint one woman judge and one woman clerk in each voting precinct, and scores of central committees have since followed its example. Under the suffrage law enacted by the last Legislature, women are permitted to vote in primary elections.

SUFFRAGISTS CONGRATULATED

At a luncheon at the College Club yesterday, the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association sent this telegram of congratulation to the New York Woman Suffrage Party:

"Whether in chains or in laurels Liberty knows nothing but victories. We rejoice with you that the rays from Liberty's torch in the New York harbor will reach to the Mississippi."

BOSTON ELECTION CAMPAIGN BEGINS

Five Candidates for the Mayor-
alty Entered at Beginning of
Contest, Which Will Close at
the Polls on Dec. 18

With five candidates in the field, the Boston mayoralty campaign opened today with more interest developing than at any time since the coming municipal election began to occupy the attention of the voters. Mayor Curley launched his campaign for reelection several months ago. In fact, he has been making his campaign for reelection as Mayor ever since he was installed almost four years ago. He insists that the accomplishments of his administration are his best reason for asking for votes to succeed himself. He told a committee of Roslindale men who conferred with him yesterday as to municipal improvements in their section of the city, that with the exception of ten miles of good street paving, the present administration had done the paving of every other mile of well-paved streets in Boston. He said the city needs nearly \$20,000,000 to be expended on its streets to put them all in modern and proper condition.

Mayor Curley's candidacy was endorsed by the United Improvement Association last night by a vote of 32 to 9. Today the election commissioners were certifying the 3000 signatures filed on nomination papers for the Mayor yesterday.

That the present administration has been far from efficient or economical in its conduct of city affairs, the opposition to the Mayor is already declaring.

Opposed to the reelection of Mr. Curley as Mayor are ranged Andrew J. Peters, former member of the lower house of Congress and former third assistant secretary of the Treasury of the United States; James A. Gallivan, member of Congress from the South Boston and Roxbury district, and former chairman of the board of street commissioners where he made a good record; Peter F. Tague, member of Congress from the Charlestown, East Boston and old downtown Boston district, and James O'Neal, who represents the Socialist party. The Socialists in Boston propose to make an active campaign somewhat along the lines of the recent New York mayoralty campaign.

It is believed that Andrew J. Peters will receive the endorsement of the Good Government Association in a very short time. That Mr. Peters will receive the endorsement of other civic improvement associations and organizations is expected. His friends say that he will make a clean-cut, vigorous campaign and seek his election on the high grounds of service and honest, intelligent, constructive effort in the conduct of the municipal government of Boston.

Mr. Peters today leased rooms on the second floor of the Journal Building to be used as his campaign headquarters. He said he had 150 volunteer workers out circulating his nomination papers.

Congressman Gallivan has made his entrance into the field, and his campaign promises to be vigorous. A persistent impression prevails that neither Mr. Gallivan nor Congressman Tague will "go through" in this campaign although both are loud in their protests that they are in earnest and are anxious to be elected Mayor of Boston. There is no doubt of the truth of the latter statement, at least, and both men probably intend to continue the distance until Dec. 18, but lookers-on say that influences will be brought to bear which will probably cause a change in the mayoralty race line-up before that date.

From what he has said, at the bonding hearing by the finance commission and at other times and places, it is plain that Mayor Curley believes his real and formidable opponent in the race for the mayoralty this fall in Boston is Andrew J. Peters. The Mayor sought to make the impression at both times he appeared on the witness stand before the finance commission that the hearing was being conducted solely for political motives and as hostile to himself. On one occasion he mentioned the name of Mr. Peters as the probable beneficiary of any political good likely to result from these hearings.

That the Finance Commission may call the attention of the Governor and the Attorney-General to the result of the disclosures brought out at the Mason Street hearings is entirely possible. The Mayor and his former corporation counsel, John A. Sullivan, are at direct variance as to the Mayor's connection at one time with the Daly Plumbing Supply Company. The Mayor denied having a monetary interest in this concern. Mr. Sullivan yesterday testified that the Mayor had told him he drew financial returns from his interest in that business. That was in the early part of 1914. The Mayor insists he withdrew from that concern early in that year, and that since then he has had nothing to do with it in any way.

Michael H. Corcoran, of 14 Ainsworth Street, former chairman of the school committee, and Richard J. Lane of 50 Copeland Street, took out nomination papers for school committee today.

Candidates for the school committee taking out nomination papers on Wednesday were: Dr. Frederick L. Bogan, a present member of the committee but now with the one hundred and first infantry in France; Dr. George W. Galvin and Mrs. Eya Hoffman, the latter a Socialist. Dr. Bogan's brother took out papers for the absent member of the board.

The 14 men who took out papers Wednesday for the three places in the City Council are:

John J. Cassidy of 25 Commonwealth Terrace, Allston; Thomas F.

Coffey, of 34 Havre Street, East Boston; Alfred E. Wellington, of 390 Meridian Street, East Boston, at present a member of the Council with the Good Government endorsement; George T. Daly, of 46 Massachusetts Avenue, South End; James T. Moriarty, of 280 Dorchester Street, South Boston, organized labor official; John T. Nolan, of 141 Winthrop Street, Roxbury; Joseph J. Leonard, of 9 Carolina Avenue, Jamaica Plain, an attorney and one time president of the United Improvement Association, now of the Constitutional Convention; John M. McDonald, of 211 M Street, South Boston; Louis E. Henderson, of 206 Heath Street, Roxbury; Patrick B. Carr, of 116 Russell Street, Charlestown; Philip L. McMahon, of 5 Wayne Street, Roxbury; an attorney; Thomas J. Francis of 298 East Eighth Street, South Boston; Frank B. Howland, of 3 Fountain Street, Roxbury, and Timothy L. Connelly of 26 Mt. Pleasant Avenue, Roxbury.

Soldiers Sign Curley Papers

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—About 20 workers for the reelection of Mayor Curley of Boston obtained signatures to the Mayor's nomination papers here among the members of the three hundred and first regiment of infantry, Boston's Own, yesterday. The political workers, headed by former Representative Theodore A. Glynn, president of the Tammany Club of Boston, were received by Col. Frank Tompkins, in command of the regiment. The soldiers who desired, signed the papers at the officers' mess quarters, 15 minutes being allotted to each company in which to affix their signatures. This is the first time signatures have been obtained at Camp Devens for this purpose.

SOCIALISTS RESUME LEGAL PARTY STATUS

The Socialist Party has again become a legal political party in Massachusetts, its candidate for Governor at Tuesday's annual state election having polled more than 3 per cent of the total vote for gubernatorial candidates. Any party whose gubernatorial candidate polls 3 per cent of the total becomes thereby a legal political party in Massachusetts and is entitled to participate in, and to nominate its candidates at, the primary elections. Other parties are obliged to place candidates in nomination for the election by circulating nomination papers.

Returns of the Socialist vote in all the Massachusetts cities give John McCarty, Socialist candidate for Governor, 12,236 votes. In addition 90 of the 317 towns give Mr. McCarty 1290 votes. These returns insure the Socialists more than 3 per cent of the total gubernatorial vote of all parties, as yet not tabulated officially.

The Socialists were formerly a legal political party in Massachusetts for a short period, but they lost this standing when their candidate for Governor several years ago failed to obtain the necessary 3 per cent of the total.

The Socialist total in the Massachusetts cities is about 80 per cent higher than it was in 1916. The vote for Mr. McCarty in the cities Tuesday was as follows: Attleboro 161, Beverly 95, Boston 2975, Brockton 1342, Cambridge 271, Chelsea 395, Chicopee 94, Everett 158, Fall River 247, Fitchburg 415, Gloucester 87, Haverhill 357, Holyoke 359, Lawrence 811, Leominster 41, Lowell 208, Lynn 547, Malden 258, Marlboro 61, Medford 112, Melrose 42, New Bedford 400, Newburyport 54, Newton 74, North Adams 75, Northampton 71, Peabody 54, Pittsfield 315, Quincy 128, Revere 146, Salem 338, Somerville 180, Springfield 474, Taunton 161, Waltham 173, Woburn 19, Worcester 738.

The vote in the cities of the Socialist-Labor gubernatorial candidate, James Hayes, increased about 50 per cent over that of last year, his vote Tuesday being 3802, as compared with 2586 in 1916.

Chester R. Lawrence, the Prohibition candidate for Governor, received 2602 votes in the cities, as compared with 3458 a year ago.

GIFT OF \$50,000 FOR GROUNDS OF HARVARD

Continuation of the work of beautifying the grounds of Harvard College is assured by the gift to the college of a fund of \$50,000 from Mrs. S. Parkman Blake of Boston as a permanent fund for this purpose. The gift, which was announced today, is in memory of S. Parkman Blake '55 and Robert Parkman Blake '94, the husband and son, respectively, of the donor.

It is specified that the income of this fund be used "for the care of the yard or other grounds of the university." This will be Harvard's only endowment for the care of its grounds.

Prof. R. T. Fisher of the university has, in recent years, been in charge of the work of restoring the shade trees in the college yard, and of planting shrubs and vines to improve the general surroundings of the college. The cost of this work has been met by gifts and by the graduate classes.

KREISLER PITTSBURGH CONCERT CANCELED

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The engagement of Fritz Kreisler, the violinist, to appear here in Carnegie Hall tonight has been canceled, the director of public safety having ordered the Police Department to refuse a concert license to the artist.

The action was taken on the protest of patriotic organizations, whose members took the ground that since Mr. Kreisler is on officer in the Austrian army, and since Austria is the ally of Germany, it would be unpatriotic to permit him to appear at a public entertainment. The Director of Public Safety stipulated that Mr. Kreisler's manager be allowed to cancel the engagement before the police order was enforced.

Tremont St.
Near West

Chandler & Co.

Established
a Century

Fur Hats Fur Trimmed Hats

Beautiful furs and fur trimmings, shown in a number of the newest hats, are as stylish as they are becoming.

Among the rich furs shown in the display of hats Friday and Saturday are:

Hudson Seal
Mole
Kolinsky
Beaver
Other fine furs

Prices range from

\$25 to \$75 up

Note that many fur hats are combined with brilliant metal brocades—very smart for dress wear.

Hats at 10.00

Earlier prices 18.00 and 20.00

A special lot of about one hundred hats—some from our stock—some from a Fifth Ave. importer—styles tailored and dress.



Hat shown
by Chandler
& Co.

Chiffon Velvet Dresses

More than one hundred, nearly all of Chandler & Co.'s own imported materials and made by their own skilled dressmakers.

For street wear
For afternoon wear
For evening wear
For dinner wear

Prices range from

\$45 to \$65 up

STYLE FEATURES

Bustle-back effects, side-draped skirts, pointed overskirts, straight lines, fitted bodices, Georgette or velvet sleeves, etc.

RICH COLORS

Navy, sapphire, plum, taupe, dark brown, rose, also black.

FOR DINNER OR AFTERNOON

Dinner dresses, combined with net, metal headings, jet, etc. Afternoon dresses—a fascinating display from tailored styles to more dressy gowns for club or bridge.



Chiffon
Velvet
Dress, 49.50

Chiffon
Velvet
Dress, 45.00

Street and Dress Coats

Now the demand for stylish coats at moderate prices is greater than ever—now Chandler & Co. offer, to meet this demand, one of the finest assortments of coats they have ever shown. Early selection of materials, careful choice of the best models, make possible the values to be shown Friday and Saturday. Examples of the styles and prices follow:

Some of the Coats at 25.00

A trench model in English coating, back pleated like an army officer's coat; smart belt, and convertible collar—A belted coat in velours, full skirt, coney collar—A velours coat, youthful model, with new high waistline effect. Also several other styles at 25.00.

\$25

Some of the Coats at 35.00

A fur-collared velours coat in semi-fitted effect—A velours coat, Hudson seal trimmed, semi-fitted back, two large fur buttons—A pleated back coat in Bolivia, large collar—Another smart coat in Bolivia, one of the newest styles, semi-fitted lines. Also many other styles at 35.00.

\$35

Some of the Coats at 45.00

A belted velours coat, with deep Hudson seal collar—A coat in Bolivia or pom pom, smart flare back with belt, striped silk lining, large raccoon collar—A broadcloth coat, belted back, band of seal on collar, plain peau de cygne lining. Also many other styles at 45.00.

\$45

OTHER BEAUTIFUL COATS, in fine quality Bolivia, silvertone, velours and broadcloth, at 55.00, 65.00 to 125.00.

Tailored and Semi-Tailored Suits

Silvertones, broadcloths and duvet de laine, in finer qualities and colors, which may not be duplicated at the prices, owing to increasing scarcity.

Women's Third Floor \$35 \$45 and \$55 Women's Third Floor

Suits in a variety of styles, some with short flaring coats, some with medium length coats. Note—Several styles have rich fur trimmings.

WOOL JERSEY SUITS

39.50

Sport Suits, belted styles, in heather shades, Oxford, and khaki.

EXTRA SIZE SUITS

35.00 to 55.00

Broadcloth, velours, Oxford; models with stylish long lines. Sizes 40 to 44.

SEMI-TAILORED SUITS

25.00 and 29.50

Broadcloths and burella, in fashionable dark colors and mixtures.

SUFFRAGISTS TO WORK FOR NATION

New York Meeting Empowers Delegation to Ask the President to Submit the National Amendment to Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Having won the State by a majority of nearly one hundred thousand, women suffragists held a jubilee in Cooper Union, Wednesday night and empowered Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Dr. Howard Anna Shaw to carry to President Wilson a resolution asking him to urge upon the next Congress the immediate submission to the state legislatures of the Federal Constitutional Amendment granting the vote to women, in order that the 60-year struggle for the ballot might be ended and the women of the nation released to contribute their maximum help to in making the world safe for democracy.

The theme of the many speeches was that victory in this State did not end activities of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, but rather released them for service to city, state and nation and to the women who are still fighting for the franchise elsewhere. It was said that New York suffragists would not cease working until every woman from the Atlantic to the Pacific had been granted the right to vote. The Union was thronged and there was much enthusiasm. Several congressmen attended and made speeches.

With 896 out of 5772 districts missing the State gives 601,637 votes for suffrage and 594,402 against. New York City complete gives suffrage a majority of 92,696.

The mandate is effective after Jan. 1. Women will probably vote for the first time next April in the city local option elections and as a result a gain in no-license cities is expected. Not the least significant feature of the suffrage victory is the fact that the forces for good government, which are preparing to keep close watch on Tammany for the next four years now include the women. Since many observers believe that Tammany will be playing its last cards these four years, it is believed that the women will have much to do with ousting this influence in the next majority election.

Hylan's Final Plurality

Figures Show Largest Vote Ever Polled in City for Mayor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In the New York City mayoralty election Judge John F. Hylan's plurality was 147,975. This plurality is 26,766 more than that polled for Mayor Mitchel four years ago.

The vote for Mayor stood: John F. Hylan (Democratic) 297,282; John Purroy Mitchel (Fusion) 149,307; Morris Hillquit (Socialist) 142,178; William M. Bennett (Republican) 53,678.

Those elected with Judge Hylan were Charles L. Craig, comptroller; Alfred E. Smith, now sheriff of New York County, for president of the Board of Aldermen; Edward Swann for District Attorney, and the presidents of the five boroughs of the city.

Complete returns developed show that the Socialists elected seven members of the Board of Aldermen, a Municipal Court judge and 10 members of the Assembly.

President to Meet Suffragists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—On Friday afternoon, at 4:30, President Wilson will receive at the White House a delegation of women voters and suffragists, headed by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president, and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, honorary president, of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. The delegation, in which will be represented the voting women of New York and the voteless women of Ohio and Indiana, will ask the President to include the Federal Suffrage Amendment in the legislative program that is to be outlined in his message to the next session of Congress.

Philadelphia Recount Talk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Philadelphia Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Town Meeting Party today is expected to ask for a recount in every city election division. The Vane-Smith ticket appeared early Wednesday morning to have won by 10,000 majority. This was later cut down, and it is possible, even without a recount, when the soldier vote is heard from, that James B. Sheehan, candidate for Register of Wills, and Frederick J. Shoyer, candidate for City Treasurer on the regular Republican ticket, will be found to have lost. Both sides are claiming advantage from the soldier vote. Officials of the Town Meeting Party claim that many ballots, legitimately cast for the independents, were thrown out.

INCOME TAX FOR FRANCHISE URGED

John N. O'Donoghue, formerly of the Federal Bureau of Internal Revenue, appearing before the special recess committee on corporation franchise tax revision today, recommended the substitution of a straight income tax, as a means of assessing the franchise tax, for the dual plan of including merchandise and income which is being considered by the committee.

Mr. O'Donoghue pointed out many of the difficulties inherent to the plan as contained in the tentative draft

being considered by the legislators, chief among them being the problem involved in securing a working inventory upon which to base the merchandise tax.

He pointed out that most manufacturing concerns inventory their stock at the dull season, when they have very little raw material on hand and when the manufactured product has been distributed to purchasers. For purposes of an income tax, he said, this would make no difference, for the amount of raw material carried in the meantime would be reflected in the cash on hand. For purposes of a merchandise tax, however, such an inventory would be utterly unreliable.

FOURTH ELEVATED DIVIDEND CUT OUT

Following Directors' Meeting Stockholders Get Notice of No More Payments in 1917

Stockholders of the Boston Elevated Railway will not receive, probably, a fourth dividend this year, according to a notice sent to stockholders following a meeting of the board of directors of the railway in Boston, today. The statement says that the 1½ per cent expected on Nov. 15 will not be given on account of lower earnings. It adds that, as the success of the company in securing a fair revenue rests with the next Legislature, the directors intend to urge as strongly as they know how, the passing of legislation which will permit the company to reestablish its credit and meet the legitimate demands of the public.

"In notices sent relative to dividend declarations in the past," says the statement, "your attention has several times been called to the fact that we are obliged to estimate the gross and net earnings of the last three months of the fiscal year and base the final dividend upon the estimate, having in mind, of course, provision for maintenance, depreciation and other possible increases in operation. In our judgment, the dividends already paid will have been earned, but it is now doubtful if the earnings for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1917, will justify the payment of any dividend in addition to the 3½ per cent already paid and we are now therefore making no such payment."

"We reiterate the statement which we have repeatedly made that 6 per cent per annum is the least rate your directors believe you are entitled to and that, if they are in a financial position to do so, it is the policy of the company to pay 1½ per cent quarterly dividends until such time in each year as the total earnings for that year may be estimated with such reasonable accuracy as to show whether or not this rate can be maintained."

"In order to provide sufficient net earnings to continue the payment of a fair dividend and properly conserve the interests of the stockholders, the company must have more substantial relief in the immediate future. Your directors recognizing the situation, commenced efforts with this end in view on May 22, 1916, in a communication to His Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth, urging the appointment of a commission to make special recommendations in regard to the Boston Elevated Company's situation."

"After long hearings the commission made a report to the Legislature, but the legislation resulting therefrom was of comparatively little value, and the Legislature referred the entire matter to the Public Service Commission with the direction that they still further investigate the company and make a report back to the Legislature the first of the next year."

INCREASES ASKED IN RAILROAD RATES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A concerted effort to increase passenger as well as freight rates was seen in railroad petitions filed today with the Interstate Commerce Commission. The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and the Central New England asked for an increase in mileage fares from 2½ cents to 3½ cents. Southeastern railroads asked permission to raise "interchangeable mileage" passenger rates from 2 to 2½ cents a mile.

MAINE JAILS NEED LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Me.—Since the tightening up of the prohibitory law through numerous amendments at the last session of the Legislature, and the consistent enforcement which has since prevailed, there has been plenty of room in the county jails. Hardly enough prisoners are serving sentences at the Cumberland County farm to furnish a crew to do the chores and routine work, to say nothing of the extra work which the big estate requires to obtain the best results.

CHILE CONSULATE FILLED

David Montt has taken charge of the consulate of Chile in Boston, according to the State Board of Labor and Industries today, and is in a better position to give special information on Chile to Massachusetts manufacturers interested in the market. On Tuesday and Thursday, Mr. Montt will perform consular work at the office of the State Board and the remainder of the week will be at the Babson Statistical Organization at Wellesley Hills.

SOCIALISTS IN COURT

Charged with distributing Socialist literature, three women and two men, all of Roxbury, were arraigned in Roxbury District Court before Judge Palmer yesterday. One of the women was fined \$5 and the cases of the others were placed on file. The police said that the five were handing out Socialist circulars, one of which was headed "Throttling Democracy."

DELEGATES DEFEAT LUCE AMENDMENT

Proposal to Delegate Law Making Power to Commissions and Other Agencies in the Constitutional Convention

The Massachusetts Constitutional Convention today defeated an amendment to the initiative and referendum, offered by Mr. Luce of Waltham, to delegate law-making power to boards, commissions and other agencies. The amendment raised the question that has come before the Legislature so often, usually to be answered decisively in the negative, when boards and commissions have sought to get a part of the law-making authority, which properly resides in the Legislature.

Evidently, many of the delegates recognized the Luce amendment as an old friend of their legislative days, although the amendment was vested in new phraseology and was not so extensive in scope. It was defeated on a roll call by a vote of 169 to 84.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Luce read as follows: "A proposed law shall delegate to an agency therein specified the power of enacting provisions to effect the purpose of such law."

As worded, the Luce amendment requires that law-making power be delegated to an agency which is to carry out the purpose of a proposed law. This is what numerous state boards and commissions have been refused by the Legislature in recent years on the ground that there is a strong tendency of boards to become little autocracies when vested with law-making power. They are not responsible to the voters and consequently are not inclined to consider the rights of all the people with the same attention as do the legislators, who are directly responsible to the people and subject to being turned out of office if their acts are tinged with partiality or professional bias.

Many boards and other state agencies are filled with men who have developed decided points of view on questions of great concern to the people. That these views are not always wise or impartial may be seen by the frequency with which the Legislature regularly rejects many recommendations for laws emanating from some of the boards and agencies.

The Luce amendment would authorize these agencies to put laws into effect without consulting the Legislature, so far as they were within the scope of a proposed law referred to the people under the initiative and referendum plan.

After the amendment had been defeated, Mr. Luce gave notice that he would offer it again in a new form at a later stage of the proceedings.

The convention rejected another amendment offered by Mr. Luce, providing that not more than five measures should be submitted to the people in one year.

The convention revoked its order of yesterday to close debate on the third reading stage of the initiative and referendum debate at 11 a. m. tomorrow. An order offered by Mr. Churchill was adopted instead, limiting general debate to 20 minutes on each amendment, each speaker to be allowed five minutes.

Initiative Criticized

Boston Attorney Raises Question as to Effect in Present War

The initiative and referendum in Massachusetts is criticized on the ground that it is part of a movement to extend the same system to the Federal Government, in a public letter from Frank W. Grinnell, Boston attorney and one of the leading opponents of the initiative and referendum. Mr. Grinnell believes a federal initiative and referendum would be used to retard necessary quick action by the authorities, and raises the question of the results to this country if some of our important war questions had been made subjects of the initiative and referendum plan.

Mr. Grinnell first quotes a newspaper report of a statement in a public debate credited to Sherman L. Whipple, one of the supporters of the initiative and referendum in the Constitutional Convention, as follows:

"Responding to a question Mr. Whipple expressed the hope that the initiative and referendum would be passed here and that it would be taken into the United States Constitution. He said that he believed that it is more needed there than here; that the people at large should have a right to express themselves, and expressed confidence that, given the opportunity, they would have voted to enter on the present war."

Mr. Grinnell then goes on to say: "It is the first frank statement which has come from any leading delegate to the Constitutional Convention of the ultimate objects of some of the initiative and referendum leaders in this State. No delegate has yet ventured upon the floor of the convention to state that he is part of a movement which is ultimately aiming at the United States Constitution."

"According to this report, Mr. Whipple believes that we should have had the machinery by which, when Congress declared war last spring, the Government, instead of being in a position to carry out much delayed plans of preparations for the war, could (and presumably would) have been held up by some form of referendum petition, started or circulated, perhaps, directly or indirectly, by German or hyphenated money, so that the entire war preparations of the nation would have been delayed until an election was called, ballots printed and a popular vote of the whole country taken on that question, with the inevitable weakness of the whole position

of the Government during the interval. "The same machinery, if we had had it, could, of course, have been used to delay or prevent the operation of the draft act or the legislation to provide for raising the necessary war funds. The fact that the people might have voted upon such a referendum to enter the war would not alter the fact that the people—that is, the nation—would have been infinitely weaker for the purpose of carrying on the war if such a referendum had taken place or could have taken place than they are today. Such machinery would invite disorganized condition, like that in which Russia appears to be for different reasons."

"Do the people of Massachusetts or the constitutional delegates believe that with the present problems facing the State and Nation it is good judgment, or even within the bounds of ordinary common sense, for Massachusetts to lend her name as an advertisement for the plan of creating machinery which can be used by skillful and designing men for the purpose of 'ham stringing' the State and Nation?"

PROHIBITION IS NEEDED FOR FARMS

Former State Senator Says One of Great Causes of Unreliability in Labor Is Intemperance Among the Farm Hands

Wood needed for firewood in New England cannot be cut because labor is scarce and unreliable, and one of the greatest causes of its unreliability is intemperance among farm laborers, George H. Ellis of Newton, owner of dairy farms and a former state senator, told the United Improvement Association at its meeting last night in the Boston City Club.

For this reason, Mr. Ellis told the meeting, national prohibition was at least worth trying as a means of promoting national efficiency. When asked today what he meant by stating in public that national prohibition would materially aid in solving the labor question so far as agriculture in this vicinity is concerned, Mr. Ellis said:

"I was speaking from my own experience as a farmer and dairyman employing some seventy-five men. One of my farms, situated in Newton, employs fifteen or sixteen men who do nothing but milk and care for 15 cows each. They are paid \$40 a month, with board and washing. Some of them are well educated and most of them at their best are first-rate citizens, but a large proportion of them after working a month or two are missing on the morning after pay-day and a visit to the employment offices a few days later will find them there without a cent, looking for work on some other similar farms. They find work without difficulty and go to another employer only to repeat the process."

This goes on for a year or two, when they find themselves again with us—and we are glad to get them, for they are good workers—only to repeat the same experience. Some of these men have been with us off and on for more than ten years and not one of them has a cent to his name. "Much the same is true at my farms in Barre. Some of our men there have been with us five or six times in the past few years. They always come back with promise to remain sober and stay with us, but always the same result. Moral suasion or persuasion has only temporary effect."

"What I have said of men on the farm and in the dairy applies partially at least to the men who should now be chopping wood to relieve the shortage of fuel, as we have found by experience."

"Some of our friends tell us prohibition would not prohibit—that these men will get their liquor anyway, and cite the State of Maine. But that is local prohibition and the fact that it has failed proves nothing. I was told lately by a citizen of Nebraska that he and a large majority of the voters of Omaha had voted against prohibition. The success of a four months' trial had been so satisfactory that if another election were to be held now, Omaha would vote strongly for prohibition. But suppose it had failed; that is not a sufficient argument against national prohibition, which I should like to see tried at least as a war measure. We could then prove whether or not it will be effective."

Mr. Ellis, who is a member of the subcommittee on fuel of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee, told the association about the shortage of coal due to increased consumption and lack of receipts from the mines in New England. Frederick H. Faye of the Boston Chamber of Commerce said there was a lack of vessels to bring coal, because of the commandeering of a number by the Government for naval uses. Raymond C. Delano said that should be sent eastward was sent to the West, from the mines. On motion of W. T. A. Fitzgerald, the presiding officer, Benjamin C. Lane, was authorized to appoint a committee that will confer with James J. Storrow, New England Fuel Administrator, to see what can be done toward obtaining an adequate supply of coal for Boston and vicinity, at the lowest possible prices.

LIQUOR MEN AWAIT RETURNS

COLUMBUS, O.—Six thousand and eighty-five saloonkeepers and 121 wholesale liquor dealers in Ohio, besides numerous brewers and distillers today were anxiously waiting to learn definitely whether Ohio had gone dry. The amendment, if carried, will make the State bone dry after March 1, 1919. About 30,000 Ohioans are engaged in the manufacture or sale of liquor. Breweries and distilleries employ 6074.

NEW YORK PAPERS AND ANTI-AID VOTE

Significance of the Massachusetts Amendment to Prevent Sectarian Use of Public Funds Unemphasized by the Press

Out of five New York newspapers printing accounts of the Massachusetts election only one allowed its headlines to mention specifically the sweeping victory of the anti-aid amendment to the constitution of one of the oldest states in the Union, around which Massachusetts voters recognized the greatest issue of the campaign. The reelection of the Republican ticket headed by Governor McCall, although a foregone conclusion, actually overshadowed by the tremendous fight for the amendment to perpetuate and defend the constitutional right to religious freedom and the separation of church and state, was dealt with by the New York press as the dominant issue. This was in spite of the fact that the Massachusetts contest, to prevent public funds from being appropriated for private institutions and purposes, involves the same sort of challenge against such public expenditures that caused discussion and investigation of sectarian charitable institutions in New York during Mayor Mitchell's administration.

Following the routine and time-honored custom, the headwriter on the World, although the story calls attention to the importance of the anti-aid amendment and the nature of the opposition to it, selected only the following points as the most important: M'CALL WINS AGAIN IN MASSACHUSETTS

He Is Chosen for Third Term as Governor, and His Colleagues on Republican Ticket Are Elected

In the case of the Tribune, although its account of the election said, "The greatest interest was in the so-called anti-aid amendment," the only point which the headwriter brought to the

attention of his readers was the size of Governor McCall's plurality: GOVERNOR M'CALL GETS 70,000 PLURALITY IN MASSACHUSETTS

Greatest Plurality for Executive in the Last Fifteen Years

So also in the Sun, whose account set forth that "the success of the Republicans was a foregone conclusion and most interest centered in the anti-aid amendment," there was no mention in the headlines of the victory of the amendment:

M'CALL REELECTED IN MASSACHUSETTS

Republican Governor Beats F. W. Mansfield by Plurality of 70,000

BIG SWEEP FOR G. O. P.

Whole Ticket Wins and Boston's Democratic Plurality Is Cut Four-Fifths

In the Herald there is but the vague mention in the headlines that certain amendments were adopted, but they are not identified as involving any issue of importance:

GOVERNOR M'CALL ELECTED FOR THIRD TERM IN BAY STATE

Entire Republican Ticket Wins by Large Plurality—Three Amendments Adopted

In the Times, the only newspaper to mention the amendment by name in a headline, definite reference is made to the victory:

REPUBLICANS WIN IN MASSACHUSETTS

Governor McCall Reelected—"Anti-Aid" and Other Constitutional Amendments Carry

The importance of the amendment, however, was dismissed in the Times with the statement that the three amendments submitted by the constitutional convention, "particularly the so-called 'anti-aid amendment,' were responsible for the principal pre-election excitement."

FUSION OF TWO BIG PARTIES PROPOSED

CHICAGO, Ill.—Roger Sullivan, Democratic leader, and a number of minor politicians, came out openly today in favor of the Republican and Democratic parties fusing during the war. Dr. Sullivan proposed that Illinois Republicans and Democrats agree on loyalty candidates for United States Senator and Mayor of Chicago.

It is regarded certain that the Socialists will have a candidate for both places and that all pro-German elements will join the Socialists. Examination of Tuesday's Chicago vote showed that the Socialists polled practically one-third of the total. Had it not been for the Republican-Democratic fusion, some of the Socialists would probably have been elected. Dr. Sullivan advocated this fusion movement for the nation at large, as well as for Chicago and Illinois.

STEAMER IS ADDED TO TROPICS SERVICE

Increased exports from New England to the tropics has necessitated increasing the service, and the United Fruit Company has assigned an extra steamer to the route, it was announced today. Potatoes in large quantities, are being exported just now, and local potato interests say many of them are transhipped to Europe from Havana.

Grapes, pears, apples and other fruit are also being shipped out of the country via this line to the tropics. Other cargo includes paper and paper bags, sugar machinery for plantations there, shoes, linens and general merchandise.

Most of the potatoes exported are in bond from Canada, and every outward boat has a large shipment aboard. Trucks bring full loads to the Long Wharf terminal of the line daily, and the pier shed is usually well filled with barreled or sacked potatoes.

MR. WALSH CLAIMS LIBEL

John Jackson Walsh, a member of the City Planning Board and a Boston attorney, who was defeated Tuesday in a senatorial contest in the eighth Suffolk district by Senator Herman Hormel, last evening filed suit against Mr. Hormel for \$5000. Mr. Walsh declares that Mr. Hormel libeled him in a circular letter sent to voters in the district on the eve of election.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY—Built on Integrity

Hundreds and hundreds of women are finding the best of service as well as good looking and distinctive clothes in our

Section of Wearing Apparel for Larger Women



This week we're holding a Special One-price Event in

Suits--Coats--Gowns

At 29.50

Satin Gowns (Sketched)

Long line effect, showing many fashionable touches. Taupe, plum, navy, black 29.50

Crepe de Chine and Taffeta Gowns Marked Down

Some combined with Georgette—a few are beaded. Street and afternoon shades 29.50

Other Dresses, 18.50 to 75.00

Coats—A limited number—wool velours, chiffon broadcloth, fancy mixtures. Peau de cygne lined, warmly interlined 29.50

Suits—Chiffon broadcloths and Adair cloth. Long and short line models. In all the wanted Fall colors 29.50

Voile Blouses—New

Combined with laces and embroidery.

2.95

Other Lingerie Blouses 1.00 to 20.00

Skirts—Of serges, silks, worsted plaids, moires and baronette satins.

7.50 to 39.50

Georgette Blouses

In suit shades, flesh and white.

8.75 and 10.50

In a Separate Section Devoted Entirely to Wearing Apparel for Larger Women. Sizes are 42½ to 52½.

Jordan Marsh Company

RALLY HELD FOR WAR CAMP FUND

Grafton Cushing and Others
Speak for Project at the Noon-
day Meeting Held at Liberty
Bridge on the Common

Work on the War-Camp Community Fund in Boston progressed more rapidly today with larger subscriptions reported during the day, swelling the total of \$132,766.21 reported this morning and an unusually large crowd attending the noonday rally at Liberty Bridge on the Common.

Grafton D. Cushing, former Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, spoke for the fund, urging the civilians to stand behind the men in the trenches by providing clean amusement for them while on leave.

Franklin W. Gans of the executive committee and Louis Schworn from Commonwealth Pier were the other speakers who told of the need of the men for better recreational opportunities. A quartet of sailors from the pier rendered patriotic selections.

Groups of young women who have volunteered their services toured the downtown restaurants of the city today in their efforts to raise Boston's share of the fund.

Yesterday there were more small donations received than on any day previous, showing that the public is in accord with the movement to provide recreation for the enlisted men. The Boston Rotary Club raised \$500 at a luncheon, and several large subscriptions were received which made the result of the third day of the campaign most gratifying to the committee.

More than 90 camps and posts for soldiers, sailors, marines, aviators, and other service branches have already been established in the United States. In these camps approximately 1,250,000 men are to be trained for service abroad, and it is the aim of the War-Camp Community Fund to provide for them the same social environment they would enjoy at home. The amount required to carry on this work is \$3 for each man.

Working outside the training camps, the War-Camp Community Fund will carry on its work along varied lines. There will be several committees in each war-camp community, with many auxiliaries. The accommodations committee will provide adequate sleeping and restaurant facilities for the city, and relatives visiting the city, and will arrange for down-town rooms and soldiers' clubs. A church cooperation committee is another branch of the work, whose work is to get the soldiers to attend church services, and make them feel that where church is theirs to attend while in the vicinity. Week-night socials are planned for the men, and the soldiers will be entertained in the homes of church members.

A commercial relations committee provides for a fair deal on all transactions between men and officers of camp and the citizens and tradesmen of a city. The educational committee will furnish teachers of French and German for camp classes, and arrange debates and educational work of all sorts.

Committees of women and girls will be organized into patriotic clubs to look after the interests of women guests who visit the camp.

An information bureau will be established in each camp community, where soldiers may get general information about the neighborhood, also maps, and lists of places available for recreation.

Another committee will provide musical entertainments with community singing and band concerts, also Sunday entertainments. A recreation committee will attend to all out-of-door sports, and a public welfare committee will care for soldiers under arrest.

A special appeal is now being made by the War-Camp Community Fund for the Soldier Club in Ayer. The building is now under construction, and will provide for the leisure time of the enlisted men.

Letters for Soldiers

Girls' Organization Proposes to Help
Belmont Camp Devens Men

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—The Loyal Girls of America, with headquarters in Chicago, Ill., of which Miss Grace Elmore is secretary, have written to Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, in command of the camp, asking permission to write letters to the soldiers.

The organization is patterned somewhat after the "Godmothers" of the French Army, who, since the war began, have been befriending the soldiers and doing a valuable work. The Loyal Girls of America have chapters in 35 cities and towns throughout the country, having been organized since last May.

"Each member is pledged to act as a little mother to the men who are serving in the war," Miss Elmore writes. "Each girl can commence at once to give the real service that only a loyal girl can give—such as an occasional letter, filled with home news, a box of candy, or a magazine." Chapters are being formed in many new places, and Major-General Hodges told the regimental commanders that they might do as they pleased with regard to the matter. The names of those who want to receive letters will be collected and forwarded to the society, which will in turn assign one of its members to look after a certain soldier, write him interesting letters, send him papers and magazines, and in short do all the little things that a mother would do for her boy away at war.

Announcement has been made at divisional headquarters that Lieut. Robert C. Demming of C company of the three hundred and second infantry has been appointed divisional athletic officer, succeeding Lieut. W. W. Cow-

gill. Richard F. Nelligan of Cambridge has been appointed civilian aid for the organization of athletic activities in camp.

The presidents of 27 colleges, which comprise most of the educational institutions in New England, will hold a meeting with the 1500 college graduates and undergraduates who are among the officers and enlisted men of the camp on Friday, Nov. 16. The meeting will be held in the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium.

Cobblers throughout the camp are holding up hundreds of pairs of shoes for repair until the Government supplies the necessary leather. The constant marching about in the daily training has worn through many of the heavy soles in a short space of time.

Private John Kondek, who deserted the ranks on Sept. 5, has been brought back to camp by army officials. He was found in the East Douglas woods clad in civilian clothes and his uniform was discovered hidden beneath a pile of stones. He was hungry, and when brought back to camp demanded beefsteak and Polish bread. He finally ate a bowl of crackers and milk. Lieut.-Col. R. H. Silliman of the ammunition train to which the man was attached, has not yet decided whether the case will be brought before a general or special court-martial.

The first battalion of the three hundred and first infantry is spending long hours in the field, marching in company drill, skimming in extended order, and carrying out all sorts of military tactics in their intensive work.

Camps Are Inspected

Maj. Frank M. Dunby of Engineering
Division Visits Ayer

Maj. Frank M. Dunby, in charge of the engineering division of the cantonment department of the United States Army, left Boston today for a visit to Ayer, where he is inspecting the equipment, buildings and heating facilities of Camp Devens. Major Dunby is making a tour of the cantonment in this country, and will make recommendations to the War Department concerning ways of bettering the camps.

At Ayer Major Dunby was in conference with Maj. Edward A. Canfield Jr. concerning the progress in finishing the winter work for the cantonment. Tonight Major Dunby is to speak at the Engineers Club in Boston on the work of the cantonment department.

The cantonment department is headed by Brig.-Gen. I. W. Latell, U. S. A., quartermasters corps, and it has supervised and constructed 20 cantonments for the national army, 20 for the regular army, and has arranged 16 camps for the national guard. Since organized, last May, the department has spent more than \$150,000,000, explained Major Dunby, for construction alone. In addition, the department is building storage depots along the Atlantic Coast, one of which is expected to be located in Boston.

In commenting on Camp Devens, Major Dunby told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that it was like all the other cantonments, "about done." The steam heating is behind schedule, he said, but they are trying to speed up the work as much as possible. He scouted the report that private contractors were receiving a 10 per cent profit on the cantonment work, explaining that the profit on none was more than \$250,000, or about 6 per cent. Major Dunby is a Boston man, having been with the coast artillery corps of the Massachusetts National Guard, and served in the old first corps cadets. Other Boston men in the cantonment division are Maj. Joseph N. Willcutt and Maj. Robert E. Hamilton.

Technology Men Rate High

Technology men in military service score high in their examinations, according to a letter received by Major Cole, head of the Military Department from the Chief of Engineers, U. S. A. A special mention is made by the latter of the candidates for the regular engineering corps, as out of 35 men who were examined for the corps, 14 were graduates of Technology, their percentage being the highest among all the candidates.

The combined figures give Technology 16 out of a total of 41 appointments from all of the colleges in the country. There are still about 200 vacancies, and Technology authorities are looking to it that the successful percentage from the institute will be even greater.

Students in the Army School of Aeronautics are now designated by a wide band of white cloth worn on the campaign hat.

War Activity Photographed

Motion pictures of war activities in New England are to be taken for war archives, and the films will also be distributed through the councils of defense in the different states for educational purposes. Every phase of training at the army posts will be reproduced. The pictures will be taken by photographers in the signal corps, and W. F. Niebuhr will direct the production of the films for the committee on public information of which George Creel is the civilian head. The first specimen films have arrived in Boston, and will be shown on Saturday afternoon and evening in Symphony Hall in aid of the War-Camp Community Fund.

Trench Work Proceeding

CAMP MCGUINNESS, Framingham, Mass.—Five new recruits for the machine gun company have arrived in camp, and have been assigned. Trench construction is well under way, the work being done by the fifth infantry. A series of trenches has been laid out, and three battalions armed with spades and shovels have begun the constructive work. The trenches are located on the west end of the parade ground, and as the work progresses, Captain Cabot and Captain Canfield of the Harvard regiment explain the details.

PLANT DEDICATED AS PATRIOTIC WORK

Great Destroyer Undertaking at
Squantum, Begun Oct. 7. Pro-
poses to Complete 150 of the
Craft Within 18 Months

Out at the old aviation field in the Squantum district of Quincy, Mass., where the big destroyer works for the Fore River plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation are being erected, work stopped for a few minutes the other day for the raising of the American flag, dedicating the plant as a patriotic project and apprising every employee that he is an accredited war worker. Few up to that time had realized the size of the project or, beyond the fact that the landscape is changing daily, the extraordinary activity that is being displayed, night and day, out on the flats beside the Neponset River.

Work began on Oct. 7. That is to say, on that day the contractors and their workmen journeyed across the marsh and actually undertook the task of raising a plant of concrete and steel, the area of which, under roofs, will be 27.5 acres, which will cost the people millions of dollars, and which, it is proposed, will complete 150 destroyers within 18 months from the day the building of the plant commenced.

Within the big enclosure there is a village of some 50 or more wooden buildings, steam-heated and electric lighted, including offices, bunkhouses, a restaurant seating 1700, recreation halls, besides tool houses, supply houses, boiler houses, pipe shop and other structures of like character. The concrete foundations for two-thirds of the buildings of the plant are completed. Behind a wall of earth the surface of a large part of the site is being raised, big dredges are cutting a channel in the harbor and pumping ashore the mud from the bottom; while across the open marsh railroad and street car tracks are slowly making their way from the city. More than 3000 men are at work building the plant, a number which, it is expected, will soon be increased to 6000 or 7000.

The first steel construction went up on Oct. 24, 18 days from the time the contractors appeared on the ground, and now the steel work of one building, which will cover three acres, is practically all in place.

To do this, the contractors, the Aherthaw Construction Company and Monks & Johnson, engineers, have worked at topmost speed. United States Government Supervising Engineer T. C. Atwood and his force are on the scene representing the Government, while Assistant Paymaster Clement T. Bates with 45 petty officers are checking all payrolls, materials and other expenditures for Government work. When they put foot on the ground, there was not even a road over which to haul their material. The first thing to be done was to build one. They took heavy planks and laid them across the marsh, corduroy fashion; it took about 70,000 feet of timber to do it—and filled in with earth and gravel. Over this road there has been an almost uninterrupted stream of travel, composed for the most part of heavy motor trucks weighted down with steel girders, cement, and other things that enter into the construction of the buildings. Then they set to work to build quarters for men and supplies; in some cases constructing them without regard to where they were to be placed, and hauling them to the required sites afterwards.

They built bunkhouses for the mechanics, two men to a room; each room with steam heat, electric light and window; each bunk of iron, with new mattress, spring, pillow and two blankets; and each house with modern plumbing and shower baths and individual recreation room. They built other bunkhouses for the Italian laborers, with large recreation halls in each building, and each having its own janitor to take care of the cleaning. For the Italians, also, they have provided their own grocery store. A lunch room, at which complete meals could be obtained at reasonable prices, was erected, and since has been supplanted by the larger restaurant. A theater and recreation hall is nearing completion, which will be kept stocked with reading matter, and in which motion picture shows will be given. The steam with which these buildings are heated is conveyed from central boiler houses in overhead insulated pipes.

The plant itself is to be the biggest destroyer plant in the world—unless, possibly, Germany has something bigger of which the rest of the world knows nothing. An idea of its extent can be gained from the dimensions of the buildings: General machine shop, 200 by 300, covering 1.4 acres; pipe shop, 179 by 362, 1.5 acres; sheet metal shop, 60 by 200, .28 acre; storehouse, 200 by 300, 1.4 acres; boilerhouse, 60 by 200, .28 acre; plate storage, 200 by 550, 2.7 acres; building slips, 315 by 550, 4.6 acres; wet basin and wharf, 640 by 525, 7.5 acres; warehouse, 340 by 350, 2.74 acres; plate yard, 660 by 220, 3.32 acres; plate and angle shop, 200 by 660, 3 acres; plate assembling, 250 by 610, 3.5 acres; and a recreation building, 40 by 100, seating 400 men. The structural steel to be used in trusses, beams and columns will amount to 20,000,000 pounds; it will require 120 tons of putty to put the glass in the windows; the amount of fill needed on the site is approximately 650,000 cubic yards, which, it is estimated, would require a train 287 miles long for hauling; the wiring in the plant, electric and power, would be sufficient for a city of 10,000 population; and approximately 7,000,000 feet of lumber will be used.

They call it the "Victory Plant," and to impress upon every one the importance of doing his level best to build it quickly, there are posters at every turn, in English or Italian, stating the case vigorously, with such expressions as this:

"This work is more than a construction job. It is our chance to help win the war."

The officials in charge of the work intend to do a good deal more to keep before the men the fact that it is a war work of the greatest magnitude. For one thing, it is the intention to take pains to show the Italians that they are working for the cause of their own country as well as that of the United States. As one official worded it, he will "hook up their job and the war," and keep up their war enthusiasm by showing pictures of the war on the Italian front.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Irving T. Bush, who is to be chief executive of the New York Port Board, recently created, and with complete powers of control over all waters, piers, craft, and marine apparatus operating in either New York or New Jersey waters, is perhaps the best-informed person on terminal facilities, and operation of the same, in the United States. Moreover, he resides within the Greater New York area, has his own large investments there in the Bush Terminals on the Brooklyn front of the harbor, and is especially conversant with conditions as they are and have been within the area which he is to control. It was the unanimous choice for the post of director of the newly created port board, and when summoned to the task by Secretary Baker, at once accepted. It is expected that not only will he organize the port to meet the war necessities of the nation, but that he will establish precedents in coordinate action by New York and New Jersey, by common carriers, terminal owners and operators, shippers and dock workers, that will have full force after the war ceases and go far toward making New York one of the most expertly administered harbors of the world. Mr. Bush is a fine illustration of the sort of public servant that often comes from enlistment in public service by a youth with wealth. A native of Michigan, and educated in the East, he was privileged in youth to tour the ocean, quite under conditions of comfort and leisure. Seeing much of the harbors of the world, and their modes of handling traffic, he began a comparative study of the same, the results of which he tried to make known to New Yorkers during the years following his return. Finally, to make concrete what he had been teaching in the abstract, he secured a 200-acre site in South Brooklyn, and began the erection of harbor terminals adjacent to manufacturing sites and storehouses, which at the present time are unequalled in the country. Now he has the opportunity to use, on the largest possible scale, the expert knowledge he has acquired by study abroad and by construction and administration of a plant that includes more than 100 warehouses, many piers, model lots and industrial buildings and 200 manufacturing establishments.

Calvin Coolidge, whose plurality of votes in the Massachusetts election just held is the largest of any of the Republican candidates, is now Lieutenant-Governor of the Commonwealth, and will be for another year, thanks to the verdict of the voters. The dimensions of his victory are such that it would seem to be settled beyond peradventure by popular approval that he would follow Governor Samuel W. McCall as candidate for the governorship when the latter official has had his third term as Governor, a limit beyond which the State and Republican party traditions do not permit candidates to pass. Mr. Coolidge, during the administration of Governor McCall, owing to the disqualification of his chief to talk overmuch and owing to the pressure of business arising from the war, has had many opportunities to get before the citizens and to make his impression upon them. He is a Vermonteer, with a first-rate record for scholarship at Amherst College, who after admission to the bar settled in Northampton, ultimately entering local politics, both as officeholder and as a leader in the Republican ranks. In 1907 he went to the Legislature as a Representative, and in 1912 as a Senator, which latter post he held in 1915, when first elected, Lieutenant-Governor. For the year 1910-11 he was Mayor of Northampton.

John F. Hylan, Tammany's candidate, who has won the title to be Mayor of New York City for the next four years, is the son of a farmer in Greene County, New York. Early in life he took to railroading, rising to the rank of engineer of a country branch road. When 20 years old he sought New York City, and for a time worked as a laborer on a Long Island railroad. Then he decided to study law, and in 1897 won the legal right to practice. Politics next attracted his attention, he became a loyal supporter of the Brooklyn Democratic "machine," and in due time won a judicial appointment in a minor court. In 1914 he was elected to a county judgeship, and that position he now holds. His experience in administrative affairs has been all. He has made no special study of municipal government, and has nearly everything to learn about the duties and powers of his new office.

The Right Hon. Sir William Grey Ellison-Macartney, the Governor of Western Australia, is a native of Dublin. Educated at Eton and Oxford, he became Unionist member of Parliament for South Antrim (Ireland) in 1885, which office he held until 1903. He has also held the position of Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty from 1895 to 1900; High Sheriff of County Antrim in 1903; Deputy Master of the Royal Mint, 1903-1913, and Governor of Tasmania from 1913-1917. He was appointed Governor of Western Australia, on Feb. 9, 1917.

LIBERTY BOND LOAN RESULT ANNOUNCED

Total of \$4,617,532,000 Was
Subscribed—\$3,808,766,150
to Be Accepted—9,400,000
Individuals Contributed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The second Liberty Loan has been oversubscribed by \$1,617,532,000, or by 54 per cent of the \$3,000,000,000 asked. This sum means that the maximum set by the Treasury Department has been fallen short of by only \$383,000,000.

Completed tabulations show that, in obtaining the total of \$4,617,532,000, every federal reserve district exceeded its quota, and 9,400,000 persons made subscriptions to the loan.

Half of the oversubscribed sum is to be accepted, making the actual total of bonds to be issued \$3,808,766,150. Ninety-nine per cent of the subscribers will thus receive the amount for which they bargained, all subscriptions for \$50,000 or less being allotted in full, and those above that amount being pared down in varying proportions, ranging from 90 per cent allowance on subscriptions between \$50,000 and \$100,000 to 40 per cent for the largest single subscription of \$50,000,000.

"The success of the second Liberty Loan, like that of the first, is a distinct triumph for the people of the United States," said Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, announcing the loan results. "It not only demonstrated their ability, patriotism and resources, but augurs the certain success of any future loans that may be offered by the Government."

In adding a denial of reports that the next loan would be solicited in January, 1918, the Secretary stated: "In view of the large oversubscription of the second Liberty Loan, I am glad to state that this will not be necessary."

The results obtained in each federal reserve district were as follows:

District	Total Subscriptions	Quota
New York	\$1,550,453,450	\$900,000,000
Chicago	385,853,350	420,000,000
Cleveland	486,106,800	300,000,000
Boston	476,950,050	300,000,000
Philadelphia	380,450,250	250,000,000
San Francisco	292,671,150	210,000,000
Richmond	201,212,500	120,000,000
St. Louis	184,280,750	120,000,000
Kansas City	150,125,750	120,000,000
Minneapolis	140,242,450	105,000,000
Atlanta	90,635,750	80,000,000
Dallas	77,839,850	75,000,000

The allotment of subscriptions over \$50,000 has been authorized by Secretary McAdoo as follows:

Between \$50,000 and \$100,000, inclusive, 90 per cent, but not less than \$50,000 will be allowed, reducing \$360,000,000 subscribed to \$323,000,000 issued.

Between \$100,000 and \$200,000, inclusive, 75 per cent, but not less than \$90,000 will be allowed, reducing \$242,000,000 subscribed to \$181,500,000 issued.

Between \$200,000 and \$1,000,000, inclusive, 60 per cent, but not less than \$150,000 will be allowed, reducing \$756,000,000 subscribed to \$453,600,000 issued.

Between \$1,000,000 and \$5,000,000, inclusive, 50 per cent, but not less than \$500,000 allowed, reducing \$470,000,000 subscribed to \$235,000,000 issued.

Between \$5,000,000 and \$30,000,000, inclusive, 42 per cent, but not less than \$4,000,000 allowed, reducing \$250,000,000 subscribed to \$103,000,000 issued.

Only 40.8 per cent of the single \$50,000,000 subscription, the largest received, will be allowed, making the issue \$20,407,600.

AD MEN TO HOLD WAR CONFERENCE

Associated Advertising Clubs of
United States and Canada Are
to Meet in Indianapolis

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—What advertising is doing to help win the war and what it can do further, and how, will be a chief topic for discussion by leading advertising men of the United States and Canada at a conference to be held in Indianapolis, the headquarters of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, Nov. 12 and 13.

In addition to members of the executive committee of the association, presidents and other officers of local advertising clubs, as well as other advertising associations, affiliated with the Associated Advertising Clubs, will attend the meeting. Representatives of almost 200 organizations of this kind have been invited to the conference, which, in addition to discussing war matters, will take up numerous association affairs, says the News.

One of the problems now confronting the advertising men, it is pointed out, especially in the United States, grows out of the fact that the Government, thus far, has never made an appropriation for advertising space, so that all advertisements that have appeared, with a few exceptions where newspapers gave space free, have been paid for by local business men. There have been so many campaigns that it is with increasing difficulty that local advertising men obtain the cooperation of advertisers and other business men.

The advertising men, through the national advisory board, have strongly urged that the Government make an adequate advertising appropriation, as the British Government and the Dominion of Canada have done.

INDIA DRUGGETS

Direct Importations

Size	Price
10x14	45.50
9x12	35.50
8x10	25.50
3x5	5.50
2x3	3.75
2x3	3.00
Mats	1.50

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St., Near West, Boston

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION

President Wilson Asks People of
United States to Show Their
Gratitude for Blessings

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A proclamation fixing Thursday, Nov. 29, as Thanksgiving day, has been issued by President Wilson, as follows:

"THANKSGIVING 1917
"By the President of the United States of America.

"A proclamation: It has long been the honored custom of our people to turn in the fruitful autumn of the year in praise and thanksgiving to almighty God for His many blessings and mercies to us as a nation. That custom we can follow now even in the midst of the tragedy of a world shaken by war and immeasurable disaster, in the midst of sorrow and great peril, because even amidst the darkness that has gathered about us we can see the great blessings God has bestowed upon us, blessings that are better than mere peace of mind and prosperity of enterprise.

"We have been given the opportunity to serve mankind as we once served ourselves in the great day of our declaration of independence, by taking up arms against a tyranny that threatened to master and debase men everywhere, and joining with other free peoples in demanding for all the nations of the world what we then demanded and obtained for ourselves.

In this day of the revelation of our duty not only to defend our own rights as a nation but to defend also the rights of free men throughout the world, there has been vouchsafed us in full and inspiring measure the resolution and spirit of united action. We have been brought to one mind and purpose. A new vigor of common counsel and common action has been revealed in us. We should especially thank God that in such circumstances, in the midst of the greatest enterprise the spirits of men have ever entered upon, we have, if we but observe a reasonable and practicable economy, abundance with which to supply the needs of those associated with us as well as our own. A new light shines about us. The greatest duties of a new day awaken a new and greater national spirit in us. We shall never again be divided or wonder what stuff we are made of.

"And while we render thanks for these things let us pray almighty God that in all humbleness of spirit we may look always to Him for guidance; that we may be kept constant in the spirit and purpose of service; that by His grace our minds may be directed and our hands strengthened, and that in His good time liberty and security and peace and the comradeship of a common justice may be vouchsafed all nations of the earth.

"Wherefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday, the 29th day of November, next, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and invite the people throughout the land to cease upon that day from their ordinary occupations and in their several homes and places of worship to render thanks to God, the great ruler of nations.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done in the District of Columbia this 7th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-second.

"WOODROW WILSON.
"By the President: Robert Lansing,
Secretary of State."

RUSKIN CLUB LECTURE

Miss Helen Whittier will lecture before the Ruskin Club in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, next Monday at 3 p. m. Her subject will be "The Treasures in Our Boston Art Museum." The lecture will be illustrated. These lectures are open to the public without special invitation from members and without tickets. The Boylston Street entrance to the library lecture hall will be open at 2:30 p. m.

Henry F. Miller

No MASTER PIANO was ever produced until the maker had the love of music in his soul—the power of expression in his fingers—the patience of an artist in his heart—and the worship of the beautiful forever in his mind.

Henry F. Miller pianos are made by those who have believed such things for over half a century. Their product proves it. Yet the price is a fair one, and our willingness to take old instruments in exchange and sell on easy terms places the Henry F. Miller Piano within your reach.

We extend to you a cordial invitation to call, as it is a real delight for us to show our pianos.



395 Boylston St., Boston

CURRENT CLAIMS
OF LIQUOR MENStatements Which Are Alleged in
Numerous Instances to Be
Based on False Premises —
Figures Tell Different Story

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Publications issued by and for the liquor interests are stating in their campaign against prohibition, that "the Maine election proved conclusively that the liquor industry has absolutely nothing to do with women not getting the vote; that when the war is over in the spring (it probably will be, for peace is coming; it is in the air) the people will be so glad to be free from the horrors of war that agitation of any kind will not be welcome, and they will therefore show little interest in any further agitation of the liquor problem; that the Anti-Saloon League is unpatriotic, because it blocked every piece of war legislation by prohibition riders; that the United States Brewers Association is patriotic, because it pledged aid to the Government in the war; that it does not sulk or complain against taxation, and that it raises the wages of the laboring man, the fairness and justice of which act will appeal to all thinking men and women, and prove that the brewer is not as black as he is painted by the prohibition leaders."

In one of the current issues, there is an interesting reference to Springfield, Ill. In a dry city "there has been no end of rioting during the past few weeks." It is not stated in so many words that the absence of liquor is the cause of the riots, but the question is asked whether, if the city were wet, the "paid reformers" would not be claiming that the cause of the troubles was liquor.

Often items bearing a significant relation to each other may be found separated. On the same page of one organ this paragraph is printed:

"Prohibition that does not prohibit is a winning proposition, but prohibition that really prohibits will never suit a people who drink each year, 2,000,000,000 gallons of beer and 150,000,000 gallons of bourbon and ryes."

And further on one reads that the production of beer, "while greater than that of the previous year, fell considerably behind the high record of 1914. Last year taxes were paid on 60,729,509 barrels at \$1.50 a barrel, and other taxes on brewers and retailers brought the total up to \$91,897,193, against \$88,771,104."

It might have been added that the total consumption of spirits, malt liquors and wines in the United States, in 1915, was 2,015,595,291 gallons, or 236,677,474 gallons less than the total consumption in 1914, and 134,404,709 gallons less than the 2,000,000,000 gallons of beer and the 150,000,000 gallons of bourbon and ryes referred to as being the total consumption, according to the figures of the liquor interests. In July and August, 1917, the sales of beer in the United States decreased 1,738,500 gallons.

The references with regard to the Maine election, in which woman suffrage was defeated, are also of much interest. Maine, having been a prohibition State for 40 years, voted strongly against giving the ballot to women. The inference from the liquor argument that defeat of woman suffrage in a prohibition State cannot in any degree be laid at the door of the opponents of prohibition, is that there was no pro-liquor influence at work in the election. The inference, prohibition leaders point out, can be carried further; evidently it is to the interests of the liquor people to create the impression that they are not active in those states which have declared for prohibition.

The sincerity of the prohibitionists is continually being questioned by the liquor interests. One brewer's organ denounces them as selfish, and only using "their fool slogan to catch simpletons to boost them into political and economic power. They are the enemies of this and every other nation in which they carry on their reactionary and destructive propaganda."

There are so many statements worthy of notice, but one can group the most striking of them into this closing paragraph: "The pretense of the prohibition fakery that they are actuated only by a desire to benefit humanity is false. They are actuated simply and solely by an insatiable greed for more economic and political power than they now have. Not satisfied with the little that they deserve, owing to their poor mental and other qualifications, they want to conquer the earth. They cannot, and they shall not succeed." "Prosperity is still with us, it will continue to keep our industries busy, and, therefore, extend the consumption of beer." "There are very few total abstainers." The United Brewers Association "is equal to the most patriotic industrial organizations upon American soil—and second to none other."

Rock Island Situation
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ROCK ISLAND, Ill.—Facing gov-

ernment prohibition of liquor sales in this city—the only wet town in a community of 150,000 and the biggest distribution point on the border of bone-dry Iowa—the Retail Liquor Dealers Association has called in State's Attorney Floyd E. Thompson and Mayor McConochie to help them to control boot-legging to soldiers.

This unusual situation has followed a formal notice to the police authorities by federal secret service agents that unless strict regulation shall prevail, the War Department will take charge of the saloons here, closing them up under the federal statute which prohibits saloons within five miles of a military post. Hundreds of men sent to the Rock Island Arsenal to complete their training in ordinance and hundreds of others stationed here are said to be procuring liquor without trouble.

A squad of federal agents recently checked up on conditions, and their report, it is said, cites instances of men in uniform being sold liquor without question across bars at all hours and supplied through boot-leggers, apparently winked at by the police. The government agents on their last visit let it be known however, that such conditions would no longer be tolerated, and liquor men have been forced to take immediate steps to save themselves from an absolutely closed shop.

AGRICULTURISTS
MEET IN BELFAST

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The County Antrim committee of agriculture held a meeting in the county courthouse, Belfast, recently, the chairman, Mr. J. Stoupe F. McCance, D. L., presiding. The committee considered various schemes for the coming year, and adopted the following:

Itinerant instructor in agriculture, winter agriculture classes, horticulture and bee keeping, poultry keeping, poultry stations, butter-making, cottage and farm prizes, live stock, subsidies to shows, agricultural school (Greenmount). A sum of £5000 odd was provisionally set aside for the schemes.

The Londonderry county committee of agriculture submitted a resolution protesting against the proposed plan of a diminishing scale of prices for beef cattle from September to January, on the grounds that such a change would be injurious to the interests of the community and the cattle-raising industry, and urging that an immediate meeting of the council of agriculture be consulted on the matter. The resolution was adopted on the motion of Mr. Gregg, seconded by Mr. Gibson, and the secretary was directed to forward same to the vice-president of the department of Agriculture (Ireland).

Under the will of William Gibson, a sum of £10,000 has been bequeathed to the Queen's College, Belfast, to found agricultural scholarships for the sons of farmers from Counties Antrim and Down, and Messrs. R. T. Martin, John Sinclair, and William McGuffin, from the Advisory Committee of Agriculture of the Queen's University appeared before the committee with the object of getting the assistance or cooperation of the County Antrim agricultural committee in the formation of a scheme whereby the scholarships provided under the will might be awarded. After hearing the deputation, a subcommittee was appointed to confer with a committee of the Queen's University on the subject.

The committee decided that the value of bull premiums to be offered in the coming year should be as follows: Pure-bred dairy short-horn bull £70; ordinary short-horn bull £15; Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus, and registered dairy, £12; Galloway, £10.

It was proposed by Mr. McConnell, seconded by Mr. Fitzgerald, and carried, that the County Council be notified that the committee are prepared to undertake the administration of a county forestry scheme, should such a scheme be adopted by the County Council, and the necessary funds be provided by a special rate.

FREMANTLE'S PROGRESS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

PERTH, W. Aus.—"On the whole, trade has been fairly well sustained," declared Mr. F. W. Barrymore, president of the Fremantle Chamber of Commerce, in his annual address, in which he reviewed the progress of Fremantle, West Australia's chief port. Although ready money had been plentiful in the past year, he said, and had been freely spent, business in imported lines was becoming more and more difficult, owing to scarcity of supplies and the uncertainty of shipping. This restriction, however, had stimulated production in the State. In the course of his review, Mr. Barrymore pointed out the opportunity for Australian flour in Java and the Malay Straits, where American flour had formerly held the market. More flour was offering for the East than could be shipped. Sandalwood shipments had been small owing to lack of tonnage. Large stocks of pearl shell were accumulating, and causing anxiety to pearlers, who found that war's toll on shipping had temporarily deprived them of markets.

SWIMMING POOL
FOR THE SOLDIERSFund Being Raised in Seven
States Represented at Camp
Funston, to Provide Means of
Training American Troops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—John F. Dillon of Topeka, after a conference with Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, commander of the eighty-sixth division, now at Camp Funston, has undertaken the raising of a fund in the seven states represented in the eighty-ninth division, to build and equip a big swimming pool at Camp Funston.

It is not a matter of luxury for the men or even of cleanliness, according to Mr. Dillon. "General Wood explained that every man in the American armies must be taken across the sea and through the submarine zone, where it was always a possibility that the transport would be torpedoed," said Mr. Dillon. "Therefore it is necessary that every man on those boats know how to swim. If a man were able to keep himself afloat for an hour or two after his boat was sunk, the chances are that he would be picked up."

"General Wood believes that swimming lessons would be of almost as much practical value to the men as some of the other things they are taught during the training period. He has several men in his command who are expert swimmers and have taught swimming. He would detail these men to teach others if a pool were provided."

"The War Department officials were asked if swimming pools were contemplated. The reply was no one had proposed it before; that it was easy to see the usefulness of the lessons; but that every one was so busy completing work already assigned that the swimming pool matter could not be taken up at present."

"At Camp Funston I have had assurances that the Government will provide a site for the pool, with light, heat and water supply. The government engineers will draw the plans and superintend the construction of the building if money can be raised to pay for materials and construction."

Some of the cities near the camps have arranged for the soldiers in training to use the school and Y. M. C. A. pools. At Manhattan, the Kansas Agricultural College gives soldiers swimming lessons.

COMMUNITY HOG RANCH
FARGO, N. D.—Farmers residing in the vicinity of St. John, N. D., will soon have in operation one of the biggest hog ranches in the Northwest run on the cooperative plan, says the Forum.

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A young man in a southern city used to go into the Columbia store once a month and spend an afternoon looking over and listening to the new records.

He kept it up for over a year.

If you think the dealer wasn't glad to see him every time he came in, you have the wrong idea of the Columbia dealer's attitude toward the public.

One day he came in with a very happy looking young woman and bought a Columbia Grafonola and a cabinet full of records.

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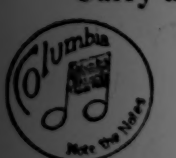
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COAL SEIZURES ARE DISAPPROVED

Fuel Administrator's Shipping Schedule Disarranged by Ohio Officials Acts—Tidewater Pool Plan Is Favored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Fuel Administrator Garfield expresses strong disapproval of the action of officials in several Ohio municipalities in seizing coal in transit. In some towns tracks were torn up, delaying the movement of whole trainloads of coal, and causing hardship in other towns in Ohio and in other states. These confiscations have disarranged shipping arrangements, whereby Dr. Garfield sought to get a winter supply of coal through to the Northwestern states in good season before lake transportation closes. The state fuel administrators have power to take measures to stop these confiscations.

The Fuel Administrator has formally approved the so-called Tidewater Coal Exchange, formed to act as a common agency to facilitate trans-shipment of coal and to reduce delays in the use of coal cars and coal-carrying vessels. An order has been issued requiring all trans-shippers of coal at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Hampton Roads to make shipments through this exchange.

The exchange was organized some time ago and practically all shippers to these points have been handling and making shipments through the exchange, a few shippers remaining outside, which interfered with the successful operation of the exchange, in that 100 per cent efficiency could not be obtained unless all shippers were members and handled the coal through this exchange.

The order will result in all shipments through these ports being handled through the medium of exchange, and it is estimated will result in increased production of approximately 10,000,000 tons a year, on account of the decrease in detention of cars at the ports, and, therefore, an increased car supply to the mines. Through this agency there will be available at the ports at all times sufficient coal for emergency purposes for the army and navy requirements.

The coals are classified according to grades, and the number of consignees has been reduced from 1000 to 50. Vessels have also been pooled at some of the ports and this, together with arrangements for bunkering in the stream, will accomplish quick unloading of the cars and, therefore, facilitate the loading of the vessels, resulting in the greatest efficiency of handling coal at the ports.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Chamber of Commerce has called a conference to be held in the Mason Mechanical Laboratory, Hillhouse Avenue on Friday, Nov. 16, at 7:30 p. m. to consider how to get coal, how to get the greatest power out of what coal is used, how to help conserve the general supply of fuel in New Haven. The speaker of the evening will be Prof. L. P. Breckenridge of Yale, one of the country's eminent fuel authorities who has been in conference with the governmental board charged with this problem in Washington. Prof. E. H. Lockwood and H. L. Seward will also aid in the conference, says the Registrar.

MEETING ON COAL SAVING TO BE HELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—Governor Capper and Emerson Carey, State Fuel Administrator for Kansas, have filed with the Federal Fuel Administrator a protest against the proposed increase of 45 cents a ton in the price of coal at the mines. They assert the miner will get only 10 to 12 cents a ton of this increase, and that the mine operators will add to their already large profits. It is further asserted that the price of coal at the mines in Kansas is already too high, except in the thin vein districts.

ROCK ISLAND MAY GET MILK STATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ROCK ISLAND, Ill.—Unless milk dealers in Rock Island and Moline take action to reduce their prices—raised to 15 cents a quart recently when the producers' association increased its prices at the farm to 30 cents a gallon—State's Attorney Floyd E. Thompson will head a movement to establish milk stations throughout both cities.

A lack of milk which threatened Rock Island the early part of the week because the dealers declared that they would not buy from the producers at 30 cents, was averted only after the State's Attorney called both factions into his office and in a four-hour conference made them produce figures to show their costs of operation. As a result of this meeting the dealers continued to handle the milk after they had been permitted to charge 15 cents a quart.

GUADELOUPE SUGAR CROP REQUISITIONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Owing to the scarcity of sugar, the French Government has requisitioned the total amount produced by the centrals of Guadeloupe during 1917, according to Commerce Reports; 160 tons (352,739 pounds) have been taken to supply the needs of the colony until February, 1918, when a new crop will be available, and the remainder, approximately 36,000 metric tons, has been taken charge of by the French Government.

WOOD CUTTING IS URGED ON FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

NEW ENGLAND Fuel Administrator Sends Out Appeal and Asks for Inventory of All Available Supplies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

AN appeal to farmers and other owners of woods, to cut as much wood for fuel as possible, in the coming winter, was sent out yesterday by James J. Storow, New England Fuel Administrator. Public safety committees and county agents, throughout New England, are urged by Mr. Storow to take an inventory of all available supplies of cordwood and to arrange for its cutting.

Wood is now selling at very high prices and the supply is scarce. Dealers in wood and coal say the trouble was with the lack of labor for cutting last winter. To be of greatest value as fuel, wood must be seasoned, after having been cut, for a year. But wood cut early this winter may be of great value as fuel in the latter part of the winter, when the coal supply will be the lowest in all probability.

Mr. Storow's appeal is as follows: "Coal is in great demand all through New England, but in spite of the best endeavors of the fuel administrator the supply has fallen far behind the requirements. The situation is serious. At the present time New England is several million tons short of its needs of soft coal, and while the hard coal supply was reasonably satisfactory two months ago, there was a falling off during September and October, so that there is not enough now coming forward to meet the increased uses. "Every effort has been and is being made by the fuel administrator to facilitate shipments and to secure the economical utilization of the coal received. Many relatively unnecessary forms of use have been curtailed or even eliminated. "The fact remains that the outlook for any improvement in future deliveries for New England is unfavorable, and it has become the duty of the administrator to advise the public of these facts, and to urge that personal and community prudence and national patriotism require that New England should begin at once to utilize as fully as may be the native cordwood supplies. "At a recent conference of fuel officials, woodland owners, wood dealers, the grange and others interested, representing all the New England states, the opinion was unanimously expressed that an organized effort should be made without any delay to provide a store of wood sufficient for immediate and future needs. "The reports from the several states indicated positively that the supply of wood now on hand is everywhere short of even normal requirements, and that there nowhere appears to be any danger of glutting the market through any cutting activity that may be inaugurated. In view of the likelihood that there will be an even greater stringency in the coal situation later in the season, and with the possibility that these conditions may not be materially improved another year, the present or future market for good cordwood bears a most promising appearance. "It was further recommended by the conference referred to above that an appeal should be made to local committees of public safety in all wood-producing localities, and to county agents as well, to take an inventory of all available supplies of cordwood stumpage that are situated within a reasonable distance of a market, and to endeavor forcefully to arrange for its cutting without delay. "It is therefore earnestly requested that the grangers and farmers' clubs immediately take an active part in cooperating with the local committees of public safety in this important matter."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

HOUSTON, Texas.—E. A. Peden, Federal Food Administrator for Texas, has issued a warning to railroad officials and warehouse men of the State to take extra precautions to protect food supplies in transit or in storage. Mr. Peden advises that guards be placed about warehouses in which large quantities of foodstuffs are stored, intimating that widespread destruction by agents of the enemy government may be attempted. Railroaders were advised to redouble vigilance in the matter for food shipments in transit, especially cattle shipments. Acting on the Food Administrator's warning, most of the railroads of the State have established extra gangs and watchmen.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

HONOLULU, H. T.—It is estimated that Hawaii plantation laborers will receive this year 76½ per cent of their monthly wages in bonuses if the present price of sugar in the New York market is continued for any length of time. This will represent a payment of approximately \$7,000,000, and the figure is the result of advance calculations made by Royal D. Mean, statistician for the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association. The lowest wages paid a male laborer on the Hawaii plantations is \$20 a month for 26 days of work. Laborers paid at this rate will receive a bonus of \$15.50.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

Boston University has decided to give up its plans for an evening law school this year, according to Dean Everett W. Lord of the College of Business Administration, who said today that the reason was "on account of the war." Explaining, he added that several instructors whom he expected to obtain had been called for war service, so that the course has been postponed indefinitely. Considerable opposition to a night law school developed among students of the day law school, and a petition to the trustees asking them to give up the plan had been drawn up. Dean Lord said that the opposition of the students had "no connection whatever" with the decision of the trustees at their meeting yesterday, to abandon the plans for opening the night course next Monday.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company has settled the complaint filed against it by the Ohio Valley Coal Producers Association, comprising operators in the western Kentucky fields, by granting reductions in rates which make the general level of rates from the mines to points in Kentucky lower than was the case prior to the application of the increase of 15 per cent granted on interstate coal traffic July 1. Reductions range from 10 to 35 cents a ton, and affect many points.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

A similar case against the Illinois Central Railroad Company has been heard by the commission and taken under advisement.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

RACINE, Wis.—The weather has practically brought the beet sugar harvesting to a full stop. County defense councils are planning to cooperate with the beet raisers by causing the higher rooms of the city schools to close and release the older boys for work in getting in the crop should favorable field working conditions prevail before winter sets in.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Savannah expects the shad in greater abundance and at cheaper prices this year as the result of the action of the State game and fish commissioner, S. J. Aiate, in extending by two days each week the period during which shad and other migratory fish may be caught with nets.

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HOONOLULU, H. T.—The coat-of-arms of the Imperial German Government, which adorned the Fort Street entrance of a business concern here, has been covered up with plaster by order of a vice-president of the concern. The vice-president issued the order after he had been informed that unfavorable comment was being expressed.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Boy Who Wondered

A boy was lying on his back in a clover-sweet pasture, looking up dreamily at the white clouds that were drifting about on the calm blue sea of the sky. The field sloped down to the beach, and the salt breath of the ocean came to him on the passing breeze. All at once his eye was caught by something that made him start up suddenly, all alert attention. It was a seagull rising into the air, its wings flashing white in the bright sunshine.

"How does he do it?" he said aloud. "How is it that he can float about like that, without any effort? It is just when he begins to mount into the air that he flaps his wings; now he is hardly moving them at all. He seems to be held up by the air, just as a kite is."

This was not the first time that young Samuel Langley had watched the flight of the seagulls. And the sight of a hawk, circling above the treetops, could always set him a-staring.

"There must be something about the air that makes it easy," he pondered. "The birds know the secret, but I can't even guess it."

That night, at dinner, so writes Mary R. Parkman, in her "Heroes of Today," the boy was more than usually thoughtful.

"Father," he said, after a long silence, "don't you think it might be possible for people to make some sort of an airship thing to sail through the air, without any gas bag to carry it up?"

"Have you heard that there is such a thing as the law of gravity?" quizzed the father, banteringly. "What goes up must come down, you know, son."

"But, father," the boy persisted, "the hawks and gulls are much heavier than the air. There is nothing of the balloon sort about them."

"But they have wings, my boy, and they know how to fly," returned Mr. Langley, looking at the lad's puckered brow with amused indulgence.

"Well, father," retorted Sam, flushing under the teasing smiles that were directed at him. "I'm sure it's not such a joke, after all. Why shouldn't people learn how to make wings and to fly?"

"Come down to earth, Samuel, and don't get too far from the ground in your wanderings," advised his father. "There are enough problems on the good old earth to keep you busy. Your idea has not even the merit of being new and original. The myths of Greece tell us that 'way back in the legendary past people envied the flight of birds. But all those who have tried to do the trick have, like Icarus, who went too near the sun with his marvelous wax wings, come back to earth rather too abruptly for comfort."

As the days went by, Samuel Langley did indeed turn his attention to other questions, but the problem suggested by the bird's flight was not forgotten. Years afterward, . . . he used often to say: "Knowledge begins in wonder. Set a child to wondering

and you have put him on the road to understanding."

After leaving the Boston High School, young Langley became interested in engineering and architecture. In fact, everything about this alert young person set him wondering and experimenting. Later he spent three whole years in building telescopes, after which he gave the most of his attention to astronomy. He held professorships at Harvard, at Annapolis, and at the Western University at Pittsburgh; he was director of the Alleghany Observatory. Mr. Langley did so many useful things, both in the line of investigation and of the working out of practical methods, that it is difficult to keep pace with his accomplishments. Of course, in time he became head of the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, and was influential in having the National Zoological Park begun.

But it is with his attempt to build an airship that we are concerned. "Nature has solved the problem of flight; why not man?" he said.

After proving that birds are held up like kites by pressure of the air against the under surface of their wings, continues Miss Parkman, he made experiments to show that their soaring flight is aided by "the internal work of the wind," that is, by shifts in the currents of air, particularly by rising trends, which the winged creatures utilize by instinct. Watch a hawk as it circles through the air, dipping its wings now at this angle, now at that, and you will realize that the wind is his true and tried ally. He trusts himself to the sweep of the air, just as a swimmer relies on the buoyancy of the water.

Having demonstrated so much through experiments with his whirling table, Dr. Langley determined to construct a real flying machine, with wide-spreading planes to sustain it in the air while it was driven along by a steam engine, which furnished power to the propellers. This machine, which he called an "aerodrome" (air run), was put to the test on the 6th of May, 1896. Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, who was present at the trial, and who took pictures of the machine in midair, declared, "No one who witnessed the extraordinary spectacle of a steam engine flying with wings in the air, like a great soaring bird, could doubt for one moment the practicability of mechanical flight."

Although this first trial of Dr. Langley's aerodrome was generally considered a failure, because of a mistake in the launching, yet "Langley's Polly" was admittedly the inspiration of the later achievements of the Wright brothers. Since that Mr. Glenn H. Curtiss has proved that, with a more powerful engine, that pioneer aeroplane could have sustained itself perfectly in the air. "Langley's Polly" is now a treasure of the National Museum, where it interests all visitors. Perhaps, however, they do not all remember that this first aeroplane was the direct result of the wonderings of that little boy, in the field by the seashore over which the gulls flew.



An English bull, owned by Mrs. Malcolm Strauss

Barn Swallow's Winging

We approached the shore of the long, narrow lake—a woodland lake of bygone days, perhaps, and still bordered along part of one side by a broad, level, bog-covered and bush-dotted marshland and the thick-growing tree tops of the woodland stretching on and beyond up the mountain slope, while the rest of the shore swung away in flat meadows and rolling fields and sloping hillsides, spotted and massed here and there with the light golden yellow of tiny fluffy-blossomed, curved, "plumed," gracefully clustered goldenrods. We seated ourselves near the end of a broad-topped log, outstretched across the sandy beach, close to the bush-topped overhanging water's edge, just above whose bank, along the near shore, were dotted several slender pointed-leaved, gracefully curved, broad-trunked willows—weeping willows, as they were called. The lake top seemed covered with dots and splashes of color, reflections of the bordering clumps of green-leaved and brown-dotted cat-tails, and the darker green of the thick-matted leaf clusters of the bushes and trees o'er top, and the soft-toned blue of the farther distant mountains above, and the blue sky just o'erhead, splashed with small white clouds, faintly tinged and colored in the reflected glow of the fast setting sun—all clearly shown on the smooth, glass-like surface.

Suddenly a small, dark-colored spot appeared, streaking and darting across, and then, after a moment, came another and another and another, each swinging in slightly different directions. Quickly we looked up and saw a small flock of birds, gracefully dipping and fluttering and circling and swinging again. Now they were just overhead and several had dipped and alighted on the slender wire that stretched from pole top to pole top along the lake shore. We had noticed their graceful shape and gay colors as they had swung along, and now we saw them more plainly—small birds, about the size of Song Sparrow, with the wayside bushes, with long curved wings and slender pointed U-shaped tails; all beautifully colored in their blue and brown coats, dark bluish hued above and bright brown and buff beneath, with a row of white spots across the tail, all glistening brightly whenever touched by a sunbeam.

More of the fast-darting, slow-flapping birds had now appeared and were calling—short, bright, clear-toned, "quick-quick-quick," repeated again and again, as they swept by overhead, and across above the near-by lake top and bordering marshland.

"Who are these birds so gracefully winging, so beautifully colored and so gayly and cheerily calling to each other? Quite like a game, it seems, as they dip and flutter and swing," we said, turning toward the constantly growing line of close-sitting birds atop the outstretched wire, some faced in one direction and others toward the opposite way.

"Several nodded, as if greeting us, and a near-by long-winged small bird began speaking quietly.

"We're Swallows, you know," he said. "Barn Swallows, men have named us. We're one of the 'callers' in midair, and have a 'part' in nearly all the Birdland choruses, for we wine most everywhere. It's just a small 'part' in many, for, of course, we cannot be at so many places at the same time, although we do fly quite fast. I think it's such dandy fun, swinging and circling and dipping and fluttering and swinging again, hither and thither and yon; and sometimes we swing and soar up and up and higher and higher until we almost seem to touch the overhead cloud masses. Then, again, we swing lower and lower until we skim along, just a wee bit above the lake top and the meadow grass tops and dip and splash the smooth-surfaced waters a bit now and then. Just now we're part of the late chorus of Birdland, above the lake top and along the lake shore. We're nearly the whole chorus ourselves, for most all of the other birds are quite silent and still; many of them have left

on their journey to the far Southland. But we try to fill our 'part' and call back and forth to each other again and again repeated, 'Quick-quick-quick.' To us, it's always a game—a game of dip tag, we call it. First one dips and flutters and calls 'Quick-quick,' and then another and another and another dips and calls and swings. The game has neither beginning nor ending, and we play it on and on and back and forth together. So, you see, we Swallows are often spoken of as the most beautifully and most gracefully winged members of all Birdland.

"Then, you know, we often build our mud-covered, top-opening nests against the sides of wide parts of tree trunks, called rafters, above large roosting lofts, sometimes partly filled with ripened meadow grass tops, called hay, where children come to play their happy games, of high, broad places called barns. It's nearly always cool and shady and quiet there, throughout the late spring and summer days, and we slip and sway in and out through a partly open door or window and swing o'er top the barnyard, and on and on across above fields and meadows, and sometimes a near-by pond or lake top. So, you see, we're fond of barns, for there's where we build our homes. That's why we are named Barn Swallows.

"There are other members of our family hereabouts, also," he began again, after a pause of a few moments. "There's Eave Swallow, who looks much like us except that he has a square-shaped tail, with a splash of buff above and a bluish-hued collar across the breast. He often builds his mud-covered, side-opening nest against the outside of barns, just beneath the overhanging eaves; and then in some places where there are not so many barns, they build against broad-faced cliffs, I've heard. Sometimes they're also named Cliff Swallows. There's Tree Swallow, sheen-touched, dark-green-coated above and white beneath, who often nests in hollowed holes and stump tops, near the marsh bordered upper parts of Woodland Lake and, also, sometimes in boxes with small holes openings, called bird boxes, that folks sometimes build and place on pole tops, and in comfortable crutches and against the sides of broad-trunked trees, here and there across their lawns and gardens. There's also Bank Swallow, a wee bit smaller, with a grayish-brown back and white below and a broad band across the breast, that nests in deep-rounded, small, holed burrows, often placed close together, in sandy banks along the wayside and above the river. Then there's Purple Martin, whose sheen-touched, bluish-black coat so often flashes back and forth about the many-roofed bird houses that men often place for them on pole tops, oftentimes along the passing roadway or above the garden, and for which they're always trying to call their thanks. So, you see, there is quite a family of us, and we're very fond of each other and almost always live together in flocks. Our nesting places are often spoken of as 'colonies,' sometimes of many, and sometimes of but few, birds with each one trying to fulfill his 'part.' 'Twas said that seeing so many of us living so joyfully and happily together often brightens and cheers others of the Birdland folk. We were glad to hear this and hoped, indeed, that it did so, and away he swung across the lake top and along the edge of the willow branches and back atop the wire after a few moments.

"It's such dandy fun," he said quickly, and added after a moment, "We wondered just now if you knew that, in the tales told here and there by Woodland Breeze, willow tree is always spoken of as weeping willow and not as weeping willow, as some one has named it. 'Tis a much pleasant name, we think.

"Just now we're gathering together, in larger flocks of several colonies, and we'll soon be swinging away toward the Sunny Southland. Then we swallows travel a bit differently; most of the other small birds wing along through the night-time, while we swing on through the day-time

The Tree

Ready with leaves and with buds stood the tree. "Shall I take them?" the frost said, now puffing with glee. "Oh, my, no, let them stand. Till flowers are at hand!" All trembling from tree-top to root came the plea.

Flowers unfolding, the birds gladly sung. "Shall I take them?" the wind said, and merrily swung. "Oh, my, no, let them stand. Till cherries are at hand!" Protested the tree, while it quivering hung.

The cherries came forth 'neath the sun's glowing eye. "Shall I take them?" a rosy young girl's eager cry. "Oh, my, yes, you can take. I've kept them for your sake!" Low bending its branches, the tree brought them nigh.

—Bjornstjerne Bjornson.

Camphor from Florida

The United States is now taking steps to encourage the planting of camphor laurel groves in Florida. Since the outbreak of the war, it has been difficult to procure camphor from Formosa, from which place the precious supply had almost entirely come. There are already large plantations being devoted to the growing of this tree, which, it has been proven, grows well in Florida. The largest plantation is reported to be the Satsuma plantation of 2000 acres in Putnam County.

Tropical Vegetation in Ceylon

To many of the British race, Ceylon is a familiar stepping-stone on the journeys between England and the eastern colonies. But it is on the first journey that the island leaves the deep impression of a new world seen and touched. Here are encountered the tropics for the first time, and it must be a dull imagination indeed which is not fired by all that the tropics mean. What color, what freedom, what abundance! The natives carry about with them an atmosphere of contentment. They enjoy the hot sun and steamy air and meet their simple needs in the way of clothing, food and shelter, without undue exertion. A journey is often made from Colombo, where the steamers stay, up the mountain railway to Kandy; and, from the winding track, the first gorgeous tropical landscape is seen, all suffused with a rich, purplish bloom, and bathed in luxuriant sunlight. A rolling expanse of densely wooded mountains closes in the view, while, in the nearer stretches, rise the great domes of yellow, white or scarlet, where some giant of the forest happens to be in flower. Near the line, trees are seen, bending beneath huge bunches of fruit, a hint of the bounty lavished by earth upon this favored

race. Bananas, papaws and bread-fruit are recognized, for the first time, in their natural conditions. A few hours later, perhaps, and the traveler finds himself wandering along the Kandy road, near the village of Peradeniya. Here he has his first near view of the details of tropical life. Gorgeous butterflies flap lazily from flower to flower, flashing like huge jewels in the brilliant sun. A profusion of great red trumpets, waving among the foliage of some Hibiscus bush by the roadside, gives a glimpse of what this climate can produce in garden flowers, while near by, in the famous Botanical Gardens, a multitude of plants that grace northern hot-houses grow with luxuriance as bushes, creepers and trees in the open air. Huge shade trees line the road and exhibit many a strange device for the safe support of their enormous heads of foliage. Just outside the garden gates is a row of fig trees, buttressed all round with massive slab-like out-growths from their stems. This road is traversed by a never ending stream of brown-skinned peasants, on their way to Kandy or coming back, clad in every hue of barbaric color, while now and then a Buddhist priest, with yellow robe and shaven head, stalks by among the crowd.

All About a Country Woodpile

"Did I ever tell you about the old goose that made her nest in the woodpile?" asked papa one night, when he and the little boy had been talking about nests.

"What is a 'woodpile'—just a little pile of wood? How could a goose make a nest in a pile of wood?" inquired the small boy who so enjoyed the stories which his father told him, in "When Daddy Was a Boy," by Thomas Wood Parry.

The little boy's idea of a woodpile was confined to what he had seen in the city, and he couldn't think of a woodpile as anything but a stack of hard sawed wood, without any of the chips and sticks and rich black dirt that go to make up a country woodpile. Poor little boy! He had never been in the country.

Papa sighed and thought hard for a minute, for he knew how difficult it was to make a boy know about things that he had never seen.

"I'll tell you what we'll do," said papa, after thinking awhile, "I'll tell you all about a country woodpile this time and about the goose and her nest next time."

"You know that in Kentucky there are lots of forests—the ground all covered with big trees. I've told you about them. Well, when I was a little boy, we didn't burn much coal; we used wood to make nearly all our fires. The country folks used to go out in the woods with the big wagon, with four horses hitched to it, and haul great big loads of wood up to the house. They didn't trim up the wood into nice, even sticks out in the woods; they would sometimes haul in whole big limbs with a good many of the little limbs still on them. Sometimes they would bring limbs longer than the wagon. They would haul hundreds of these limbs and sticks and then load after load of big logs, as long as the wagon and as big around as this," and papa put up his arms in as big a circle as he could make with them. "Well, they would haul this up and throw it out in a great big pile, somewhere in the back lot, and they would throw it in the same place year after year. Sometimes the pile would cover more ground than our whole yard."

"Do they just pile it up outdoors?" asked the little boy. "Wouldn't somebody steal it?"

"No," said papa, "not out in the country. . . ."

"Wouldn't it rain or snow on the wood?"

"Yes; but we used to have a long shed near the woodpile, and when the wood was chopped up for the stove, it was piled in the shed."

"Who sawed it?"

"We didn't saw it; we chopped it with an ax, and that made lots of chips, especially when we chopped the big logs in two. Then, when I was about your size, I used to go out with Mary—you know who Mary was, don't you?—and help her fill a big basket with the chips, and we kindled the fires with them. The little chips that were too small to pick up just lay there on the ground and decayed, and made a soft, black dirt that grandma used to get to put around her flowers—just the same kind that we got out of the old hollow stump in the park—don't you remember—to plant your flowers in."

"Oh, yes, I remember," said the little boy, taking a fresh hitch around papa's neck with his soft little arms.

"Why didn't they cut the wood up 'way out in the woods, so the chips and dirt wouldn't be in the back lot?" asked the little boy.

"Well," said papa, "I'll tell you. That was because it was easier to haul the wood in big sticks than in little ones, and you know if it had been chopped up away out in the woods, lots of the chips would have been wasted. And then the farmers liked to have the wood near the house, so that whenever they or their hired men got out of work they could just step out to the woodpile and chop wood. For instance, when Uncle John got up in the morning and fed the horses and pigs and milked the cows, then, if his breakfast wasn't ready, he could step right out to the woodpile and chop wood. You see, he couldn't go away out to the woods to chop, because by the time he got there he would have to come right back to breakfast. Then sometimes grandma would chop a little wood, and grandma would sit on a big log and watch him. If he hadn't had the big sticks in the lot close to the house, he couldn't have had grandma with him when he was working.

"Sometimes, when there was a big

snow, the men wouldn't do much all day but feed the stock and chop wood. Then, when I got to be a big boy, I used to get my sled and have two or three of the little colored boys to help me, and we would haul the nice sticks to the kitchen and put them in the big woodbox, and then the men would cut off a big log, and we would haul it to the house for a back log for the big fireplace in the dining room. And when I was a little bit of a boy, like you, the colored children used to put me on the sled and haul me to the woodpile, and then load the sled and put me on the top of it, with a whip, and they would all pull. I remember once I had four of them for a team, and they pretended they couldn't pull the sled, and I pretended to whip them with the whip, and then they kicked and squealed, and one of them lay right down in the snow, as old black Fanny used to do when she didn't want to pull."

"Did you whip 'em, daddy?"

"No, I just pretended to be whipping them, as I had seen one of the neighbor's drivers do. Then I got off the sled and went around and patted all my horses and talked to them and fixed the harness, as I had seen grandpa do."

"My! said the little boy, with a long sigh, "didn't boys in the country have a lot of ways to have fun?"

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The Powers and Privileges of Congress

In a government by the people, the legislative department is the most important, as well as the most necessary branch, for by means of it the people express their will and decide upon the measures they wish to adopt. It is here that the real governing is done, writes Anna L. Dawes, in "How We Are Governed," and recognizing that fact, the Constitution commences by arranging for the establishment of a national legislature, and goes on to explain the powers and privileges of that body, which is called "Congress."

In this department of our Government, every man in the United States is represented, and thus helps to control the action of the nation and to manage its affairs. To the end that this might be true, and that our national affairs might be well and wisely administered, most careful attention was given to this portion of the Constitution, both in defining the rights and duties of Congress and in limiting its power. Two opposite dangers were likely to beset the young republic. A Congress might be so restricted and overborne by the other parts of the Government that the voice of the people could not be heard, and might be altogether disregarded; or Congress itself might gradually gather into its own hands more and more power, losing the advantages hoped from a three-fold control, and falling into the very dangers so much pains had been taken to prevent. In fact, the latter has proved the more probable danger, though men are not wanting who think our system is in peril from quite the opposite cause.

It was first necessary to arrange that Congress should be a body in which every man should be represented so far as might be. The colonies had already tried the experiment of handing over their affairs to such an assemblage, and had found the plan a good one, although by this means some grave faults and pressing needs had been discovered. Among other peculiarities of the colonial congress was its manner of voting. Although each colony was represented by delegates proportioned in number to its inhabitants, they all voted as one man. This made all the colonies equal in power, whatever their influence or size might be. Naturally enough, when the question arose of establishing a permanent system of government, two parties appeared in the convention charged with this duty—the party who insisted on a full representation of the people, and the party who wished still to preserve the colonies as the ground of representation, and reserve to them the right of voting, rather than open it to the people.

The discussion resulted in a com-

promise which combined both methods, dividing Congress into two parts, each representing one of these ideas, and all the legislative powers of the new Congress were granted to two bodies (instead of one) called the Senate and the House of Representatives. The members of these two houses of Congress represent these two methods of governing, and to this end they are chosen in different ways. They must, however, not only consider the same questions, but they must also agree upon the decision. It takes both of them to make our laws, and in various ways the, together represent every variety of interest among our people. . . .

The House of Representatives is the body which immediately and directly represents the people. This is the place where the will of the nation is felt, and it is here especially that every man helps to make the laws. Although 10,000,000 voters cannot gather in one place for this purpose, they can select the men whom they consider able and suitable to do this work for them, or, in a single phrase, to represent them. The Constitution first provides that such representation shall be an actual fact, and afterward regulates the conditions under which these men shall work in making the laws. The House of Representatives is composed of members chosen every two years by the people of the several states. Every man may help choose them who is allowed by that state to vote in its own affairs. As the states were to be much considered in this government, the reasons and results of which will be dwelt on hereafter, it was remembered in all the provisions of the Constitution that the inhabitants of the country were already gathered together into colonies now to be called states, and consequently even the representatives are chosen by the people of each state for itself, and regard especially the interests of the inhabitants of that state.

Lake in Early November

Flaming sumach and willow sere, Alder and vine in tangled press, Bend by a quiet little lake— A multicolored wilderness.

Upon the motionless expanse, Bathed in the warm autumnal haze, Leaves float in arabesques of gold, Touched by the slanting sunset rays.

His Two Ribbons

Little Prince Henry, son of King George of England, is entitled to wear two ribbons on his uniform at Eton, these being to testify that he has been present at two coronations.

VIRGIN ISLANDS FEEL LOSS OF DUTY

Revenue Source Eliminated by
Making of St. Thomas Free
Port for American Goods
While European Trade Drops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands, W. I.

—Since the United States took over these islands, American goods have been allowed to enter duty free. This has deprived the islands of one of the most important sources of their revenue. It is understood that prices in Europe have gone up considerably since the war began, yet, notwithstanding this, the duty thus collected, it is claimed, will fall very short of the duty collected before the change of flag, because the bulk of the imports came and still comes from the United States and its possessions.

Prior to the change of ownership, the Danish Government helped the islands to some extent in the matter of local expenditures, but beside this an import duty of 6 per cent ad valorem, a house tax of 4 per cent on the yearly revenue plus 1 per cent for lighting the streets, and 2 cents for each square foot of the building measured, and stamp duties, with revenue from the Postal Department, and other indirect sources, were valuable sources of revenue, though the most valuable by far was the import duty, and it is this which has now been removed.

Moreover, when the United States tariff comes into force this deficit will be the more accentuated because the public will insist on procuring very few articles abroad, for the reason that the United States can supply almost everything that they need. Very little of importance can, therefore, be expected as revenue from duty on imports, and the other sources of taxation are not of great significance.

The report that it would require approximately \$300,000 for the upkeep of the Virgin Islands is, therefore, a very conservative one.

There is no water system, properly so called, in the islands. Some properties have cisterns or tanks, though the majority have nothing but jars or barrels, and during the dry season considerable privation often results.

A thoroughly American system of education is hoped for by many here, as a result of the acquisition of the islands by the United States.

The Bureau of Agriculture at Washington will probably have to send experts to examine the soils, study the rainfall, and determine for which plants the soil is best adapted if these two islands, St. Thomas and St. John, are to be helped on the road of agricultural success. It would seem that both St. Thomas and St. John are best adapted to the raising of cattle if artesian wells can be sunk here and there on the different estates.

Just before the war broke out, conditions were promising; there seemed to be a revival of trade, and many considered it a forerunner of the good time the opening of the Panama Canal would usher in, and after the war is over it seems probable that commerce will flourish again. Many people think that this is far more likely to be the case if the port of St. Thomas harbor remains a free port as heretofore, with facilities for docking, repairing, and coaling ships on their voyages through the canal, or to the eastern shores of South America.

It is felt, too, by many, that if the harbor is closed as a naval station that the commerce of the island will soon become extinct. There are, however, so many other fine bays and harbors around that it is hoped that the authorities will select one of these for the naval station and leave the present harbor free for the development of trade.

"The fact that there is much misery and hardship existing, and not sufficient work to keep laborers steadily employed, and the fact that there is, in St. Thomas and St. John, no agriculture worthy of the name, would make taxation extremely burdensome."

NEW POWER PLANT NEAR COMPLETION

PORTLAND, Ore.—An electrical power plant which is expected, will eventually pull the Southern Pacific trains over the Siskiyou Mountains, is nearing completion at Copco, just across the California line, says a Medford correspondent of the Oregonian. The date of the opening has been postponed to Dec. 1, due to delays in shipments of necessary material because of the war.

For three years the California-Oregon Power Company has been working on this power plant. The officers of the company believe that when completed they will have a power plant which for economy of power production and perfection of mechanical detail cannot be equaled anywhere in the country. There are larger plants, they say, but none better adapted to the production of electrical power.

Many years ago E. H. Harriman investigated the power sites along the Klamath River, upon which the Copco plant is situated, and thousands of dollars were spent in preliminary work. But Mr. Harriman is said to have decided that when the time for electrification of the Southern Pacific line, particularly over the Siskiyou grade, came, it would be better to buy power from some independent company. The Copco plant will be ready with the power when the railroad company is ready for electrification, and this probably will not be far hence.

Copco was selected for the power plant because by nature it is an ideal power-plant site. The Klamath River at this point flows through a narrow gap between two hillsides, the spanning of this gap alone being necessary to provide a perfect natural reservoir. When the dam is completed there will

be a lake formed running back over the foothills covering thousands of acres.

All this land had to be purchased or condemned by the power company, and already ranchers up the river who have driven their cows along the quiet little Klamath are moving their buildings and stock off the land soon to be covered by water.

The power plant when completed will represent an investment of \$2,000,000. The California-Oregon Power Company in building this power plant has also built a city and a railroad. The city is Copco, a place of 700.

The railroad, of standard gauge, was built from Copco to Thrall, on the Southern Pacific, a distance of 14 miles. Incidentally, a trestle 112 feet high had to be constructed and special cars built to carry the heavy machinery. Some idea of the size of the plant may be obtained from the fact that there were 20 carloads of electric machinery, while some of the smaller electrical parts weighed 9800 pounds.

The plant will open with generation of 25,000 horse power and be increased to 50,000 horse power by a subsidiary station a quarter of a mile farther down the river. According to officers of the company a valuable feature of the new plant is that every 20 hours there will be accumulated enough power to give 25,000 horse power for four hours, which will be particularly well adapted for taking the so-called "lighting load" without impairing the normal efficiency of the plant. The lighting load averages four hours, from 5 to 9 and from 8 to 12, for example. This peculiar advantage, according to electrical engineers, will also be a valuable feature in railroad electrification, as the maximum demand comes only at certain times during the day, estimated at 30,000 horse power maximum for one hour.

The dam proper is made of reinforced concrete, the foundation having been drilled 142 feet into the solid rock. The dam is 130 feet high, the width at the bottom is 94 feet and at the top 335 feet. The thickness of the dam wall is 22 feet at the top and 90 feet at the bottom.

The Copco plant has long been an object of admiration to the engineering profession, but being constructed in an isolated part of the country, has been practically unheard of either among the people of Northern California or Southern Oregon. It has been favorably passed upon by United States engineers and the California Railroad Commission, but until recently practically no one in the Rogue River Valley had ever heard of Copco.

OLD SING SING CELL BLOCK BEING RAZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

OSSENING, N. Y.—Exercises were held on Wednesday to mark the razing of the old cell block at Sing Sing Prison. In 1913 the Westchester Grand Jury recommended that the cell block, erected in 1825, be destroyed in the interest of humane and enlightened prison administration, and some of the convicts themselves have now begun to tear down the building which has symbolized archaic and cruel methods of prison management, while others are at work constructing the receiving station for criminals nearby.

Each of the 1200 cells in this block is 7 feet long, 3 feet 4 inches wide and 6 feet 6 inches high. They are in tiers of 200 each, each tier having two rows of 100 each. Many of the cells have never had any sunlight. All of them have been damp and chilly, and for years, until modern prison management brought a change, the prisoners were confined in these cells for a large part of the time.

COLLEGE CONSIDERS DISLOYALTY CHARGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—The board of trustees of the University of Illinois is expected at its meeting on Friday, Nov. 9, to consider the cases of six professors of the university who were questioned last week by W. A. Kerrick, agent of the Department of Justice, in regard to allegations of disloyalty to the Government. It is not expected that the discussion of the board will be made public or that any decision which is made will be announced unless disloyalty is taken, which is considered unlikely.

The six who were questioned by Mr. Kerrick are Dr. Queen Louis Shepherd of the department of philosophy, Dr. A. C. Cole, assistant professor of history, Dr. James G. Stevens of the department of sociology, Dr. W. A. Oldfather, professor of classics, Dr. Richard C. Tolman, professor of physical chemistry, and Camillo Weiss, instructor in structural engineering.

PAINTING TO BE DESTROYED

In the United States District Court yesterday, Judge Dodge issued an order for the destruction of an oil painting alleged to be an unauthorized copy of Herbert, Schmal's famous painting, "The Return from Calvary," the original of which is the property of Louis Wolff & Co., Ltd., a London art firm. The London company brought suit last spring against the Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Co. of Worcester, the Fine Arts Publicity Company of Kalamazoo, Mich., and Harold Fontaine, alleging infringement of its copyrights on the original painting and an engraved copy. It was alleged that the Worcester company had displayed a copy of the famous painting in its store without the consent of the owners. Judge Dodge found that the London company held exclusive ownership of the original and the engraved copy, together with all copyrights on both, and ordered the copy on display in Worcester to be turned over to the plaintiff to be destroyed. The copy, impounded in the custody of Marshal Mitchell all summer, was turned over to counsel for the plaintiff by Deputy Marshal Tighe.

RIVER CARRIERS A NATIONAL NEED

Governor Burnquist of Minnesota
Pledges His State to the Campaign to Restore Mississippi Commerce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Another link was forged in the chain of water transportation planned to meet increased freight rates and railroad congestion in the Mississippi Valley, when Gov. J. A. Burnquist of Minnesota, standing in the new 2,000,000-bale municipally-owned cotton compress and warehouse in New Orleans, declared that the people of his State and the State Government with which he has surrounded himself are unqualifiedly in favor of the establishment of steamboat and barge lines on the Mississippi and on all its tributaries.

The Governor also told how he drove the "Peoples Peace Council" from Minnesota, and gave a free opinion of Senator Robert M. La Follette, and his efforts to break down the war policy of the United States, and "destroy," in the words of the Governor, "the sense of loyalty and patriotism of the American people."

"St. Paul is preparing to build river terminals to handle the trade she is going to get from the Mississippi River and its tributaries," said the Governor. "The State of Minnesota and its people and its government are unqualifiedly in favor of the improvement of river transportation, and St. Paul is beginning to do its share to make a success of the return of the steamboat and the barge to the river."

Every trade center in the Mississippi, Ohio and Missouri River valleys has a direct pocketbook interest in the manner in which the transportation problems of this country are solved. If the solution be prompt, the business of these valleys will reflect increasing prosperity for years to come. If it be slow and inadequate, many important markets will be closed to the commerce sources of these valleys—an area extending from the Appalachian to the Rocky Mountains—and long after the period of readjustment following the war, the development of new trade routes will shape men's affairs in a revolutionary manner.

"For two generations past, the trade centers of these valleys have enjoyed preferential railroad freight rates, which gave them competitive advantage over many inland towns, at a time when there was more transportation than commerce, when the railroads inaugurated a rate-making system to drive the boats from the rivers. That system gave the boat-served cities lower rates than were given inland towns which the boats could not serve. Now, however, with the country growing, and the boats practically out of business, the period of railroad expansion in a big way has come to an end. Commerce requiring transportation has increased more rapidly than the transportation equipment has expanded. Today there is normally more commerce to be moved than there are freight cars and engines to move it."

"The result of this is that the cities of these valleys must find their own way to cut down the cost of moving their freight and at the same time relieve the congestion which has tied up so much freight at various eastern terminals, while it prevented the moving of still other freight from Mississippi Valley sources. It seems to me that the way to accomplish this is through the cooperation of every city in that vast area known as 'the Valley.' This means that the terminals to be erected in St. Paul are as much for the use of the shipper from St. Louis, or Kansas City, or Memphis, or Cairo, or New Orleans, as they are for the man in the Minnesota city. It means that the six miles of magnificent steel warehouses and sheds and all the state and municipally-owned improvements of New Orleans are also as much for the use of the man from St. Paul, and so on down the river, as they are for the Orleansian; indeed, even more for the uses of the up-river consignors and consignees, for all the sea traffic of the Mississippi Valley and all its tributaries must pour out to the world through New Orleans. Without cooperation, without the united work of every city in the valley—which it seems has been practically assured—this great and vastly important task of giving the valley its own transportation system cannot be accomplished. From the head of navigation at St. Paul, Minnesota sends her sincere promise to all the cities up and down the river that she will do all in her power to make the plan a reality. St. Paul has given earnest of what she will do by securing the land and laying the plans for river terminals which shall compare favorably with those erected or to be built at St. Louis, and those now in service at New Orleans."

The Governor spent part of the day here with the members of his staff, Walter Parker, general manager of the Association of Commerce, and the New Orleans correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, in a trip through the docks and terminals here.

GOVERNMENT SUES IN UTAH COAL CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—The Diamond Coal & Coke Company, a Utah concern, with home offices in Salt Lake City, is defendant in a suit by the Federal Government to recover 2283 acres of coal land in Wyoming, and to pay more than \$1,000,000 for coal removed from the land during 20 years of occupancy. The Diamond Coal & Coke Company is a subsidiary of the Anaconda Copper Company, with headquarters in Butte, Mont., and New

York, just as the International Smelting Company, with smelters at Tooele, Utah, is a subsidiary of the same copper company.

At present, according to J. B. Whitehill, purchasing agent of the International Smelting Company, the smelter is buying its coal from the Diamond Coal & Coke Company, since it is impossible to obtain a sufficient amount of Utah mined coal. The suit, it is said, will not interfere with the coal delivery contracts of the Diamond Coal & Coke Company.

The land in dispute between the Government and the Diamond Coal & Coke Company lies in the vicinity of Kemmerer and Diamondville, Wyo. In the information filed, the company is charged with having hired 18 persons to file claims on land and turn it over to the company.

STUDENT WAYS IN BUENOS AIRES

Argentine Youth Disregard Tradition and Take University Course While in Business

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The university student in Buenos Aires rises from all social classes, from the most humble to the highest. He does not consider himself, except in a few rare cases, a professional student, but an active element of society. He does not give his study all his hours nor all his activities. Often the student is hidden under his daily routine as an employee of public offices, as a newspaper man, as a clerk, as a "clubman," as an officer of the army, navy or police, and nobody can tell that beneath this routine is a student of some university who awaits the hour of graduation in order to change to another profession, another social position, another atmosphere and another ambition.

This interesting situation presents various aspects. First of all, it is only just to recognize that this expresses the intellectual and voluntary effort of the Argentine youth of today to break away from the traditions of his foreign forefathers. He not only desires to better himself socially, but makes a serious effort to do so. Six hundred or seven hundred diplomas were issued last year.

But the apparent ease with which hundreds of university students graduate annually leads many to enter universities who are not fitted for the studies they undertake, and the result is that most of them drop out before their courses are completed.

It must be admitted, however, that many students take up the study of law, anatomy, physics, etc., without intending to do more than improve themselves on these particular subjects, without any idea of graduating, but these are in the minority. Most of them seriously set out to fit themselves for professions.

During the year 1916, 9710 students were enrolled in universities and institutions of Buenos Aires, of whom 1358 enrolled in the University of Law, 3701 in the University of Medicine, 1101 in the University of Sciences, and 222 in the University of Philosophy and Letters. Of the 607 diplomas issued last year, 40 were for doctors of law, 34 for law courses, 11 for diplomatic and consular careers, 151 for doctors of medicine, 24 for pharmacists, 40 for dentists, 47 for civil engineers, 43 for architects, the others being distributed through all sorts of professions.

During the last few years there has been a noticeable increase in the number of women students enrolling in Argentine universities. It is noticeable, however, that most of these women students are Spaniards, Italians and Russians, very few of them being Argentine women.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following special orders have been issued: Temporary Second Lieut. Edward D. Madlung, corps of engineers, recently appointed with rank from Oct. 4; First Lieut. Lawrence J. Willinger, signal officers reserve corps; First Lieut. Thomas C. Sims, signal officers reserve corps; Capt. Charles E. Schaffner, ordinance officers reserve corps; First Lieut. Charles Thorburn, engineer officers reserve corps, are assigned to active duty.

Capt. Charles H. Rich, quartermaster corps, is relieved from duty as assistant to the department quartermaster, eastern department.

First Lieut. Earl S. Austen, engineer officers reserve corps, is relieved from temporary duty with the three hundred and fourth engineers, and will proceed to Washington.

Capt. Philip H. Spear, engineer officers reserve corps, is relieved from attachment to the three hundred and fifth engineers.

MISSISSIPPI SHIPBUILDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

GULFPORT, Miss.—"The shipyards of the Mississippi Gulf Coast have contracts for ships worth more than \$25,000,000, and can get as many more as their capacity warrants," said Governor Theodore Bilbo in an interview given out here. "Three large ships have been launched within the last few weeks, one of them the largest ever constructed in the State."

COLUMBIA TO KEEP COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Despite attempts to have Columbia College, a school for women, removed to a town in the Pee Dee section of Carolina, the college board of education has unanimously voted to keep the college in Columbia, its original home.

SEATTLE ALIENS IN NIGHT SCHOOLS

American Patriotic Songs Help
Along Citizenship—Special
Efforts in Behalf of the
Mothers of Aliens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SEATTLE, Wash.—The majority of the aliens who took out naturalization papers in Western Washington are from Scandinavian countries. In 1914 a big influx of Russian refugees came to Seattle as a direct result of the increase of trade through Vladivostok. The increased demand for every kind of labor in the mammoth shipbuilding industry of Puget Sound is in one way a direct force working against Americanization; the men get such high wages for mere labor not requiring a knowledge of the language that they are not interested in learning English. The King County Americanization committee, which takes the burden for some of this work, is attempting to reach the great number of foreigners at the various plants. The Svenska Pacific Tribune is a Swedish newspaper of the city which gives free advertising space to any projects of organizations to reach future citizens, and the Vestkysten Norwegian weekly also gives space for this work.

The Federal Bureau of Naturalization gets in touch with aliens through local consulates. The reports from the federal immigration office do not give information of the aliens entering from other states; the Russians, Japanese and Indians figure in reports of the last census. It is very difficult to obtain the number of aliens in this part of the State in a report, as the Naturalization Bureau does not supply such a one. In Tacoma, Bellingham and Everett there is less interest shown in the alien problem, because the people are agriculturists, Japanese and Italian as a rule. No committees are at work in these cities except in Tacoma, where the Chamber of Commerce takes it up as a problem of immigration only.

Night schools, where courses for foreigners are offered, have been in existence in Seattle for 13 years. Four grades are put in the catalogue, as suited for aliens and not connected with other night-school courses. The first grade is called the English for foreigners, and consists of practice in conversation and primer readings. The advanced courses offer in addition, courses in arithmetic, writing, history, and civics. A special school has been maintained by the School Board for two years. It follows the outline course as planned by the United States Bureau of Naturalization. It is offered to aliens who have a fair knowledge of English, and is a study of civics, American history, and economic problems. The students in the course keep in touch with the local bureau of naturalization and in due time take examinations for citizenship.

During the year 1916, in the night schools of Seattle, there was a total attendance of 7547, of which 2546 were foreign-born. In the Americanization course, 295 were enrolled. The courses are offered in six Seattle high schools and three grammar schools for six months of the year. The classes designed for foreigners last year were given in five high schools, and in the three grammar schools. In one of the grammar schools a special course is offered in the daytime for men and women who cannot come at night, and is very overcrowded, pointing to the need for more daytime schools. Special work was last year necessary for the great number of Russians in the schools, who outnumbered the Italians for the first time. Scandinavian people, both men and women, are greatly in the majority in the schools of Seattle, as in the night schools of Tacoma and Everett. Two night schools are held in Tacoma.

In Seattle the pupils of the schools meet twice a week in assembly to sing American national songs. In three of the schools a great interest has been shown in choruses.

There was a bigger need to be filled in Seattle: the education of the alien mothers who lose prestige in their homes by their lack of knowledge of the adopted country. Since equal suffrage makes these women future citizens and voters, it was found necessary to teach them during the hours of the day when they could leave their homes. In the district where the alien element lives a committee of women from the Seattle Federation of Clubs set to work last winter. In March a school was opened in the branch library of that district, presided over by three enthusiastic women. Thirty women, Italians and Yiddish, had been taught to read and write in six months. They worked in the library and took out simple readers from the shelves. The women with very small children brought them with them and a nursery was instituted and run by the librarians while the women were busy. The State Federation of Clubs has passed this idea on, in the state meeting, and it is planned to hold such schools in Tacoma and Everett next year.

The Norwegian people of Seattle have been shown to be of a high patriotic fervor, by their interest in the city itself. They gave a beautiful statue of Greig to the University of Washington, which was unveiled Sept. 3. The sons of Norway are building a very beautiful Norway Hall in the city which is to be decorated with murals of their own history in conventionalized form.

AIRCRAFT TIMBER GIVEN PRIORITY

PORTLAND, Ore.—Undismayed by the most difficult manufacturing specifications ever attempted in Pacific Coast sawmills, members of the West

Coast Lumbermen's Association and the Willamette Valley Lumbermen's Association have decided, says the Oregonian, to give government aircraft requirements priority over all other business.

Commandeering of fir suitable for aircraft purposes was strongly advocated by a number of the leading lumbermen of Oregon and Washington, during the course of their meetings. However, before asking the Government to step in and practically take charge of the production of aircraft lumber, the association members decided to make one more patriotic effort to keep all the aircraft factories in the United States supplied.

LIVING STANDARD OF PHILIPPINES

Wealth of Average Filipino Small
Compared With That of
European and American

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The total population of the Philippine Islands is at present estimated at about 9,503,271. Of this total the native born make up 9,429,905, and the foreign born 73,366. Two-thirds of the foreign-born population are Chinese and nearly one-half of the remainder are other Asiatics, principally Japanese. The Chinese are chiefly of the merchant class and engaged in trade. The Japanese in the Philippines are chiefly artisans, farmers, and fishermen.

The native-born population of the Philippines divides itself conveniently into Christianized and non-Christian, and the latter again into Muhammadan and pagan tribes. The Christianized people, to whom the name of "Filipino" is generally restricted in current local usage, constitute the bulk and the most typical element of the whole population. Their present numbers are estimated at about 8,413,347. The Muhammadans number approximately 315,980. The part of the population classified as pagan numbers about 618,637.

English and, for some purposes, Spanish are the official languages. Business with the Government may be done in either.

The standard of living of the great mass of the people is still very simple and primitive, according to Commerce Reports. Compared with Europeans and Americans, the wealth of the average Filipino is very small. Probably 90 per cent of the population live in simple nipa (palm leaf) and bamboo dwellings, either with no furniture, or that of the very simplest and crudest sort; sleep on the bamboo floor with no beds except petates—woven grass or fiber mats—or, at best, very crude beds of bamboo; subsist on little more than low forms of fish life and rice; go barefooted and clothe themselves in the cheapest cotton prints or in cloth closely woven from local fibers.

The educated class is estimated as far under 10 per cent of the total population, ranging from a small group of the highly cultured individuals down to a larger number who meet what in this country would be called a moderate standard of secondary education. Three years ago the Philippine Bureau of Education estimated the total number of literates at about 36 per cent of the population, but this involved a fairly liberal definition of the term illiterate. The mass of the Filipinos proper may be classified as mainly illiterate, and, with regard to their social organization and some other factors, civilized. Still below them come the several hundred thousands of the Muhammadan and pagan tribes. The standard of living is, however, rapidly rising.

The resources of the Philippines are varied, but those coming under the head of agriculture predominate by far. The archipelago contains approximately 12,000,000 acres of arable land. Most of this will in time be brought into productivity. At the present time not more than 7,000,000 acres are under cultivation.

Rice is the most important product of the islands from the standpoint of value of the raw product, acreage grown, and the needs of the people. Since it is the chief food of the mass of the population, it has a special importance apart from its value in the world's market. Nearly 3,000,000 acres are annually planted to this cereal.

Next in commercial importance among the industries of the Philippines at present is the cultivation of the coconut palm, which produces a total value in the municipal markets of about \$12,500,000 annually.

The Philippine Islands have an area of approximately 40,000 square miles of virgin forest. This is a tract as large as the entire State of Kentucky. One-third the total area of the Archipelago. In addition to this there are some 20,000 square miles of second-growth forest suitable for firewood and small timber, making the total tree-growing area of the islands about equal to the whole State of New Mexico.

TRAFFIC MANAGER THE TOPIC

"In a traffic department it is safest to know where to find knowledge, rather than to possess knowledge," John D. Hashagen, a traffic manager, last evening told Boston University students. Fundamental requirements of the successful traffic manager, he said, are a knowledge of geography, legislation, classification, organization of carriers and methods pursued in foreign shipments.

WHEATON CLASS ELECTS

NORTON, Mass.—Election of officers of Wheaton College class of 1920 was announced yesterday as follows: President, Miss Jane Orcutt, of Mechanicville, N. Y.; vice-president, Miss Alma Magoon of Manchester, N. H.; secretary, Miss Dorothy Clark of Montello; treasurer, Miss Carolyn Heath of Manchester, N. H., and cheer leader, Miss Carolyn Bliss of Fall River.

SOUTH'S EVOLUTION IS EMPHASIZED

Industrial and Commercial Progress Shown at the Southeastern Fair—Housing Problem and Its Solution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Evolution of the agricultural South from a country of occasional wealthy landowners with many Negro servants, surrounded by a general population of poor white people, struggling Negroes and the inevitable family mules, into a thriving agricultural region rich in produce and in thriving planters—a region comparable to the corn lands of Illinois and Iowa and the wheat lands further northwest, is being graphically portrayed by the fall fairs of the Southern States.

Perhaps the most inclusive general fair in the South is the Southeastern Fair, held annually at Atlanta. Here is exhibited the best from many individual estates, from many corporations, from many schools, of produce and production in the states south of Kentucky and east of the Mississippi River.

One of the most inviting exhibits of the 1917 season, and especially an exhibit indicative of the farm life advancement in the South, was the model farm cottage erected on a hillside of the exposition grounds under the auspices of the women's department of the Southeastern Fair Association, and with the endorsement of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs. The object of the model farm cottage was to demonstrate what can be done to make an attractive and satisfying farm home for a sum within the means of the enterprising and progressive class of Southern farm people. The building was made with every possible economy that could be utilized without sacrificing any of the conveniences and labor-saving devices that make the work of the farm wife and mother simpler and easier.

The model cottage contains thoroughly modern plumbing, fireplaces, a water heater, a water system and an electric lighting system. Its total cost, exclusive of the plans, which were donated to the buildings and which are presented freely to fair visitors, was \$2495.55. Buildings of this type are being urged for the Southern farmers, many of whose homes have heretofore been little more than wooden shacks, and they are generally being adopted.

Special exhibits show the widespread progress of the conservation movement; canned dainties from farms and schools and girls' clubs, evaporated and dried fruits and vegetables.

A noteworthy feature of the exhibits is the class devoted to Negro schools, where wearing apparel, furniture, foodstuffs and other productions of the Negro children are on display, together with the academic work.

The sons of many farmers have been enabled to take advantage of the fair in a very practical way through the Southeastern Fair School. To this school were assigned two boys from each of the 125 Georgia counties. In a big tent on the fair grounds, the fair association gave board and lodging free, and a special corps of teachers from the State College of Agriculture gave the boys special courses in livestock raising.

The importance of the swine show at the fair in particular was illustrated by the fact that the three secretaries of the United States attended it. They were Ray Davis, field secretary of the American Polaris and Record; Robert J. Evans, secretary of the Duroc Association, and E. C. Stone, secretary of the Hampshire association.

PUBLIC COAL YARD OPENS IN OMAHA, NEB.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

OMAHA, Neb.—The city of Omaha sold coal in its new municipal yard Wednesday for \$1 a ton less than the dealers were charging. Demand was so strong that all coal was sold in two hours, and the yard was closed until another supply can be secured.

SHIPBUILDING IN HAWAII

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A shipbuilding plant has been established on the Ala Moana beach, half a mile distant from the Honolulu Iron Works, Honolulu, and three schooners are now being built there. A channel 300 feet long will be dredged through the coral reef that connects the beach with the open sea for the launching of vessels.

Eastern Steamship Lines METROPOLITAN LINE

To New York

—Via Cape Cod Canal

Buzzards Bay and Long Island Sound
Leave North Side India Wharf, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M.
Service discontinued after November 9 on account of Government requisition of ships.

BANGOR LINE. Leave India Wharf Mon., Tues., Thurs. and Fri. at 5 P. M. for Rockland, Bangor and intermediate landings, connecting at Rockland with Saco, only for the Harbor, Bangor Hill and intermediate landings.

PORTLAND LINE. Leave Central Wharf week days at 8 P. M. for Portland. (For Day Trip see International Line).

INTERNATIONAL LINE. Leave Central Wharf, Mon., Weds. and Fri. at 9 A.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

WISCONSIN MEETS
OHIO STATE NEXT

These Two Football Eleven
Should Furnish Great Battle
Saturday in the Western Con-
ference Championship Series

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from the Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Displaying a crushing football attack, Wisconsin set all surmises of possible Western Conference championship teams at naught by defeating the University of Minnesota at Madison, Wis., Saturday. The score was 19 to 7, but Wisconsin deserved to win by even a greater margin, and completely outplayed the Gophers through three periods of the game. The defeat eliminated Minnesota from the "Big Ten" conference race.

University of Chicago was another team to overturn expectations, holding the University of Illinois to a scoreless tie at Chicago. Sheer determination kept the Maroons from expected defeat, and the outcome of the game leaves three unbeaten teams still prominent in the race for the Middle West college football honors. The teams still in the title fight are Ohio State, 1916 champions, Illinois and Chicago. Of the three Ohio State is ranked the strongest, but has the season's hardest yet to vanquish. Michigan also holds an unbeaten record for the year, and this new member of the conference seems likely to play the season out without a single defeat, but it cannot be considered in championship possibilities because it plays only one game within the limits of the "Big Ten" that against Northwestern, a team already twice beaten.

Wisconsin secured ample revenge for the 54-to-0 trouncing administered to the Badger eleven in 1916 by Minnesota. The Wisconsin team, after the first quarter, constantly molested Minnesota's goal zone by a forward passing attack, while the rushline of the Badgers held stubbornly and fought Minnesota to a standstill when the latter had the ball. The outcome sent home 12,000 alumni and Badger students well pleased, for the new Wisconsin field housed the biggest crowd of years at the game, its 1917 "home coming." Between the halves President C. H. Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin dedicated the new field. He was accompanied in the ceremonies by Gov. E. L. Phillips of Wisconsin, and the latter's military escort; and several troops of the University of Wisconsin cadets, with the military band of the school, helped give a war-time appearance to the big football spectacle.

The strength of the Wisconsin team was a surprise both to the Wisconsin adherents and the visiting team. After laboring under the new coaching system of Head Coach J. R. Richards for weeks, the team seemed suddenly to have found itself, and the result was accession of more and more confidence as the game wore on. Minnesota played desperately toward the end, but was beaten down by the Wisconsin team. The Wisconsin team was a surprise both to the Wisconsin adherents and the visiting team. After laboring under the new coaching system of Head Coach J. R. Richards for weeks, the team seemed suddenly to have found itself, and the result was accession of more and more confidence as the game wore on. Minnesota played desperately toward the end, but was beaten down by the Wisconsin team.

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BIG FIELD PLAYS
BELMONT COURSE

Amateur and Professional Four-
Ball Tourney Won by Joshua
Crane and William Ogg

Waverley, Mass.—A field of 50 golfers took part in the four-ball best-ball amateur and professional 36-hole tournament over the course of the Belmont Spring Country Club Wednesday. and Joshua Crane and William Ogg, amateur and professional from the Dedham Polo and Country Club, led the field. Crane and Ogg turned in a total of 152 for the 36 holes, one stroke better than T. C. Adams, amateur of the Belmont Spring C. C., and Louis Teller, the professional of The Country Club, Brookline.

On the basis of Crane's handicap of eight, three-quarters of his state, allowance for 18 holes, he played even with his club professionals. Ogg's drives were all that could be expected. In fact he didn't miss one in the entire 36 holes, but his putting was far from his wonted game. The amateur of the combination was of material assistance, especially playing the home holes during the afternoon.

It was Crane's 2 at the sixteenth on the second round that was the winning figure, and again at the seventeenth his 3 was the best. The two players had scores of 77 in the forenoon and 75 in the afternoon. Crane putted well. Ogg usually can be depended on to run down long putts in a 36-hole match, but Wednesday he was erratic.

Adams and Teller lost their chance to go to the front at the seventeenth hole of the second round. Teller's second shot was in the water, and Adams, who usually gets a low score for this hole, was obliged to use four putts for it. Teller having been out of consideration. During the match Adams won four holes and helped at several others. Adams had 5's both times at the sixth against 6's for Teller. Teller's 2 at the sixteenth was one of the outstanding features of the play.

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FRESHMEN STRONG
IN TRACK EVENTS

Princeton Must Depend Largely
on Members of the Class of
1921 for Point Winners in
Athletic Meets This Winter

PRINCETON, N. J.—That Princeton University will have to look to its freshman class for most of the events which Orange and Black track and field athletes may score in meets this winter and next spring appears pretty certain, following the showing made in the annual fall handicap meet held in the Palmer Stadium and which was won by the freshmen with 40 points. The junior class finished second with 15 points. C. R. Erdman Jr. '19 was the individual star, scoring 15 points.

Seven events made up the program for the meet. The freshman class scored in every event, making a clean sweep of the two-mile run, and netting eight of the nine possible points on each of the 100 and 220-yard dashes.

On the other hand, the only time that the seniors figured in the totals was in the 440-yard dash, which Capt. J. H. Barret of the varsity won in 52.1-5s. This was by far the feature race of the afternoon, for Barret started from scratch in a field of eight men, and was forced to stay on the outside of the three for a great part of the time; he gained steadily, however, and finished strong in the fast time noted above. S. A. Stewart '20 took second place, and V. C. Mead '21 came in third.

The hurdle races were marked by very small fields of starters, only four men entering each of the two events. Erdman proved to be the best of the field, carrying away first honors in both races, winning the 120-yard event in 16s. flat, while his time of 26s. for the 220 hurdles was also fast.

W. J. Baird Jr. easily won the running high jump from scratch, having to clear the bar at 5 ft. 4 in. to annex the event for his class. The running broad jump presented an entirely different type of contest, for it finally ended in a tie between C. R. Erdman Jr. '19, who started from scratch, and D. A. Uebelacker '21, who had a handicap of six inches. The event was awarded to the scratch man, and W. Wren '19 finished third.

The two-mile run was instituted largely for the cross-country men, and was swept clean by the freshmen. Twelve started, it being the largest field of the meet, and the event was won by R. M. McCulloch, who led the contestants the last five of the eight laps, and who looked good for much faster time had he been pushed. He ran the first mile in 4 m. 55s., and had then opened a lead of 15 yards, which he steadily increased throughout the race, winning by a 50-yard margin.

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PENNSYLVANIA
READY FOR GAME

Coach Folwell's Charges in Great
Shape to Meet Dartmouth
Varsity Eleven on Saturday

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The University of Pennsylvania football team had a holiday Wednesday afternoon, taking in the theater instead of reporting for practice on Franklin Field. The men needed the rest after the hard game with the Pennsylvania Military College Tuesday.

Penn came out of the game in good condition. The regulars were compelled to fight till the final whistle against P. M. C., but Coach R. C. Folwell does not believe his charges will show any effects when they oppose Dartmouth.

It is a certainty that Pennsylvania's strongest lineup will start against the Dartmouth team. Bert Bell, the quarterback, is in excellent condition. Hobey Light will surely play.

From now on only light signal drills will be held as a final preparation for Dartmouth. Penn leaves for Boston tomorrow morning. The following players will make the trip:

Captain Miller, Berry, Bell, Weil, Maynard, Jerauld, Wray, Deiter, Quigley, Light, Strauss, VanGinkle, Rose, O'Gorman, Wolfe, Locke, Kammmer, Dixon, Thomas, Cleary, Cook, Hattner, Krauss, Welsh and Cressel.

Lerch, quarterback, was invited to make the trip, but must remain in Philadelphia to take an examination. Others who will accompany the team are Coaches Folwell, Wharton, Sommer, Scarlett and Levine, Lawson Robertson, Major Pickering, Manager Mather, Dr. Hancock and Dr. McClellan, dean of the Wharton school.

The students will follow the team on Friday. It is estimated that about 200 undergraduates and alumni will make the trip. The student train will leave Friday afternoon and they will go from New York to Boston by boat. They will return by rail. A gigantic send-off for the eleven is planned by the Pennsylvania students.

SCHOOLBOYS IN
MANY CONTESTS

St. Marks and Groton Play
Scoreless Tie Game—B. U.
Freshmen Win From Allen

Straight football marked the annual game between Groton and St. Mark's School, played on the latter's campus at Southboro Wednesday afternoon, and which ended in a scoreless tie. Groton had the better of the contest in the first half, being within scoring range on two occasions, these opportunities resulting because of fumbles by the St. Mark's backfield. Two field goals were tried by Groton in the second period, one being blocked and the other going straight into the air and dropping into a Southboro player's hands.

St. Mark's outlasted Groton in the first period, but the latter had all the better of the second session. The only real chance St. Mark's had to score was at the outset of the third period, after an exchange of kicks, when it advanced the ball from its own 45-yard line to the three-yard line. A field goal was tried, but the ball went into the air just above the scrimmage line and was recovered by Groton.

The kicking of the teams was not up to standard, partly due to the strong northwesterly wind. Capt. Sargent Bradley of St. Mark's is rated as one of the best kickers in private school ranks, but his attempts fell short and bounded outside. Groton's kicker experienced the same trouble because of the wind. Two successful forward passes were completed, both by Groton, one in the opening period and the other in the fourth. The second one netted a 10-yard gain.

Presenting a team that resembled an all-star school team, the Boston University freshman eleven defeated Allen School, 38 to 0, at West Newton Wednesday.

The B. U. freshmen had too much power for the private school team. The winning backfield was made up of O'Hare and Capt. Gasser, former English High players; Cadigan from Huntington school and Felch from Fitchburg High.

Hyde Park scored 16 points in their game with East Boston High at Hyde Park, while the latter failed to score a point. Hingham outlasted Arlington in the South Shore League series at Hingham, winning 13 to 0.

Lowell Textile School won easily from Huntington School at Lowell by 32 to 0. The visitors were outclassed in all departments. The Mitchell Military School second eleven defeated the Pollard school team 43 to 6 at Billerica. Left halfback, Kelley made four touchdowns for the winners, and Mitchell scored two.

BOWDOIN 1921 NAMES CAPTAIN

BRUNSWICK, Me.—The freshman football squad at Bowdoin College has elected B. W. Atwood of Boston to captain the team in the game with the sophomores Nov. 17. Atwood played guard on the Boston Latin School team last year. Several attempts to elect a captain have been made and in each case Atwood has been tied with H. A. Dudgeon of New Bedford.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE WINS

SPECIAL to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Upper Canada College won the championship of the Little Big Four rugby series for 1917, when it defeated St. Andrews College in the final game Saturday on the Upper Canada grounds, 21 to 5.

JOHN ACOSTA LEADS
THE YALE FRESHMEN

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—John Acosta of Jacksonville, Fla., was Wednesday night elected captain of the Yale freshman football eleven, the only formal team representing the Blue on the gridiron this fall. He plays center and came from Lawrenceville Academy, where he was on the school eleven.

An "informal" varsity soccer team has been organized at Yale and games with Princeton, Haverford and other college teams are being arranged. This team will not be entered in the intercollegiate association contests and, like the other athletic teams at Yale, only those who are in some reserve officers' training camps may play.

LAST PRACTICE
FOR HARVARD 1921

Crimson Freshman Eleven Leaves
Cambridge Tomorrow After-
noon for Game With Princeton

Coach D. J. Wallace of the Harvard freshman football eleven will give his candidates their last practice of the week on Soldiers Field this afternoon in preparation for the game with the Princeton freshmen Saturday. The freshman squad is due to leave Cambridge for Princeton at 2:10 tomorrow afternoon. The Harvard informal varsity will also be given a hard practice this afternoon.

Most of the work Wednesday afternoon was devoted to blackboard talks, both Coach Wallace and Coach Rollins keeping their players in the locker building longer than usual. This was done not only to give the coaches a good chance to show their candidates some new plays to be used, and correct some of the individual faults which showed up in previous games, but also because conditions outside were not very favorable to scrimmaging.

Following the indoor sessions the squads took turns at the tackling dummies and much emphasis was put on this drill. The tackling of the two teams has not been very good. The teams then lined up for kicking, passing and signal drill for half an hour. Coach Wallace continued with signal drill for his first team, while the freshman second eleven offered slight resistance when the first string players tried out their trick plays, runs, plunges and passes.

The informals, with nearly the entire first string lineup, scrimmaged for 30 minutes with a team of substitutes, picked from Leary's Charles-town Navy Yard squad. Harvard was allowed to keep the ball in possession the entire scrimmage, as the object was to give the Crimson an opportunity to try out their offense. At the same time Leary got a line on the defensive ability of his second-string men.

The informals were given the ball on the navy yard's 30-yard on three occasions and each time succeeded in putting it over the sailors' goal line. Arnold Horwren scored twice on straight rushes through the line and Hoffman scored the third touchdown on a sweeping end run, aided by good interference.

Harvard's varsity cross-country runners won a 19 to 38 victory over Boston College over the B. C. course at Chestnut Hill yesterday afternoon. Burnham Lewis, the Harvard captain, continued his remarkable work by coming in first in 21m. 5s., and the Crimson runners made a clean-up of the succeeding five places, with the exception of second place, which Hannon of Boston College won. Goodman of Harvard was third, Sanderson fourth, Elliot fifth and Corning sixth.

BALTSOROL WOMEN WIN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Baltusrol Golf Club's women players won the team championship of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association Wednesday by defeating the Dunwoody Country Club team in the second post-season match on the Dunwoody links by a score of 6 to 4. This is the second victory for the Baltusrol women, and gives them the title. Last week Baltusrol scored a 10-to-0 victory over Dunwoody in the first meeting for the 1917 championship.

NEW SWIMMING RECORD

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—For the first time in the swimming history of the Pacific Coast, a woman swam a round-trip course across the Golden Gate Wednesday. She was Miss Hazel Cunningham, and her time was 1h. 35m. 28s. The course each way was seven-eighths of a mile. The swim was unofficial, but had the sanction of the Pacific Coast Athletic Association.

COLUMBIA SECURES TIE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Columbia University was enabled to finish its match with the College of the City of New York in the Metropolitan Chess League series Wednesday afternoon with a 4-to-4 tie score, as the result of D. E. Ehrlich winning his adjourned game with A. Zemlock after 55 moves.

SCARBORO MEETS NEXT TUESDAY

The annual meeting of the Scarborough Golf Club for the election of officers and such other business as shall regularly come before it, will be held in the Locker Building, Franklin Park, on Tuesday, Nov. 13, at 7:30 p. m.

CAMP DEVENS FIVE WINS

AYER, Mass.—The Camp Devens basketball players defeated the Colonial Five of Boston 40 to 28 in a fast game Wednesday night in the Town Hall here. Costello of the soldier team did the best all-around playing.

WOMEN SWIMMERS
MAKING RECORDS

Fine Work Done in America
During the Summer Season
Expected to Continue During
the Coming Indoor Campaign

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It is expected that the women's indoor swimming season of 1917-18 will result in the establishing of a large number of new American records. This expectation is based on the remarkable showing made last summer in the big outdoor meets when no less than three American women swimmers shattered world's records and half a dozen others came close to standard marks.

With very few exceptions the country's leaders are girls ranging in age between 15 and 21, whose rapid improvement is to be counted upon, and they will this season have every opportunity and inducement to show their best work. Water sports for women have attained such widespread popularity that many cities plan carnivals at which championships or other important events will be featured, and the promoting organizations have already taken steps to secure the appearance of the stars of all sections, so there is assurance of competition aplenty, in which rivalry and ambition should lead to far greater feats than accomplished heretofore.

Among the girl swimmers expected to figure in the title tests at various distances are: Miss Claire Galligan and Miss Charlotte Boyle of New York City; Miss Marion Gibson of Boston, Miss Olga Dornier, Miss Gertrude Artelt, Miss Elizabeth Becker and Miss Elizabeth Ryan of Philadelphia; Miss Thelma Darby of Indianapolis; Miss Dorothy Burns of Los Angeles; Miss Frances Cowells and Miss B. Smith of San Francisco. In fancy diving the leaders are: Miss Aileen Allen and Miss Grace Burkey of Los Angeles; Miss Constance Meyer and Miss Thelma Payne of Portland, Ore.; Miss Helen Pennypacker, Miss Elizabeth Becker, and Miss Florence McLaughlin of Philadelphia; and Miss Josephine Bartlett, Miss Hilda Gaf, and Miss Helen Wainwright of New York. The fair plungers who have done the best recent work are Miss Boyle and Miss Darby, already mentioned; Miss Helen Auerhede of Indianapolis; Mrs. A. R. Rothwell of Detroit; and Miss Margaret Wilson of Pittsburgh.

It is probable, however, that other stars will come out as the season advances. Schools throughout the country are now encouraging swimming and aquatic sports, while clubs and other organizations are paying special attention to very young candidates, so that it is a frequent occurrence for a novice to rise to fame within a few months of her entry in competition.

One of the interesting novelties of the season will be meets, and probably championships, in the ranks of the Young Women's Christian Association. A number of branches now feature swimming, and those of New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Lancaster and Wilkes-Barre are forming an aquatic league, which is expected shortly to be ready for action.

The annual mid-winter water carnival of the Hawaiian A. A. U. will this season card several important events for women and some home champions are booked to attend it, so another chance will be offered them to measure strokes with their Honolulu rivals, who have been developing steadily and becoming yearly more successful opponents.

In the local pools will be seen all the Metropolitan A. A. U. title events, as well as some of the nationals, and the size and strength of the newly formed team of the Women's Swimming Association promises to make them unusually well contested.

EIGHT TEAMS STILL
IN FIRST-PLACE TIE

When the six-day bicycle race at the Boston Arena is continued at 7:30 o'clock this evening, eight of the teams will start out on their fourth day of riding, tied for first place at 662 miles four laps with the seventh team, consisting of the Bowker brothers, one lap behind.

Strenuous efforts were made by the Bowkers to make up the lost lap Wednesday night; but while they would gain a little on the field at times, they were not able to keep the sprinting up long enough to capture an entire lap.

JACK TAR

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WOMEN AND THE MUNICIPAL VOTE

Mrs. Fawcett Urges the Extension of the Municipal Vote to Married Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—In an editorial in the Common Cause Mrs. Fawcett explains how she has come to change her opinion as to the expediency of trying to improve the women's clauses of the Representation of the People Bill. "At first," she writes, "all the best friends of women's suffrage, who had conducted the campaign on our behalf in the House of Commons and on the Speaker's conference, warned us that there was great danger of losing everything which we stood to win if we departed from the compromise which the report of the Speaker's conference represented. They told us that it was a carefully constructed and delicately balanced structure, and if we tried to change it we might bring down the whole edifice about our ears."

"But a good deal has happened since then," she continues, "to make us feel more confident of our position. Most important in their general effect upon women's suffrage are the immense majorities by which the principle was affirmed by the House of Commons. It will be remembered that the second reading of the whole bill was carried in May by 329 to 40, a majority of more than eight to one. Then in committee stage, when the clause enfranchising women was debated and voted upon, the numbers were 385 to 55, or seven to one, and the final division, on the whole clause as amended (June 20, 1917), was 214 to 17, or about 12½ to one. These figures very greatly strengthened our position. They showed that opposition to women's enfranchisement was almost extinct in the House of Commons. What had been a rickety and delicately balanced structure was now a firmly planted tower."

"We therefore regarded the proposal to amend the clause enfranchising women by extending the municipal vote to married women in virtue of their husbands' names being on the local government register as one which might be urged without risking any chance of defeat upon the parliamentary vote. Such a change does not in any way upset the agreement which has been reached upon the parliamentary vote. We consulted friends inside the House of Commons who encouraged us to believe that the House as a whole would readily accept the same principle as regards the municipal vote which it had indorsed by such large majorities as regards the parliamentary vote."

Mrs. Fawcett then refers to the rumors that appeared in the press in the early autumn that the enemies of women's suffrage, while avoiding a frontal attack, might try to defeat them on a side issue; for instance, by holding up the whole bill on the excuse that the reform of the House of Lords and the report of the convention in Ireland should be dealt with first. The Trade Union Congress passed an urgent resolution against any such delay in dealing with the question of the representation of the people, and on Sept. 28, the Prime Minister received a deputation representing the National Labor Party executive and the Trades Union Congress, protesting against any delay in passing the bill into law. In his reply Mr. Lloyd George said that he trusted they would have no need to be apprehensive of the bill, because it was the intention of the Government to afford every facility for its early passing into law. The Government had not swerved one iota with regard to their interest in the measure, the urgent necessity of which was apparent to them all.

"The 'urgent necessity' to which the Prime Minister referred," concludes Mrs. Fawcett, "is caused by the fact that at the present moment there is no parliamentary register on which it would be possible to take a general election. It is an 'urgent necessity' to create such a register, and the Representation of the People Bill provides for its creation. Any one of the considerations just mentioned, taken by itself, would justify us in trying to improve the bill, in so far as it affects the position of married women in municipal elections; but taken together they represent an overwhelmingly strong case."

LORD SELBORNE ON THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BIRMINGHAM, England.—The problem of the Commonwealth was the subject chosen by Lord Selborne for an address given before the joint committee of the Workers Educational Association of the University of Birmingham, under the presidency of Sir Oliver Lodge.

There was one feature about the British Commonwealth, Lord Selborne pointed out, which distinguished it from any empire in the past. The British taxpayer did not derive a single penny of benefit in the form of tribute from any part of the Empire. The Germans did not believe that their Empire could hold together. It was part of their calculation that the Commonwealth would be dissolved; but, rather than being dissolved, the Empire had been more closely cemented. Because they had escaped, however, they must not forget how very near the Germans had been to gaining their objects. The navy and the army had saved them. Lord Selborne reminded them of the first battle of Ypres, when their little old army had been outnumbered ten to one in men, and more than ten to one in artillery, but had held on to the line and saved not only the Empire, but the world. The Worcesters were the regiment that had turned the day. If they had not held on,

there would have been nothing to have kept the Germans from Paris, Calais, Boulogne or Havre.

Turning to the future, Lord Selborne summed up the problem of the Commonwealth in two questions. Could they without any diminution have absolute local autonomy of each part for its own domestic affairs? Could they establish a national organization for common purposes? If the Commonwealth and the Empire had been properly organized and defended, the war would never have taken place. The Germans would never have dared to challenge an Empire organized for defense. Could they call a people or a nation absolutely autonomous which had no kind of influence over the foreign policy of their country, which might result in war involving enormous consequences, such as they were then experiencing? On Aug. 4, the Australians, New Zealanders and South Africans had had no say in the foreign policy which had ended in the war. They had been obliged, whether they liked it or not, to accept the decision of the Parliament in which they were not represented, and that was the position today. Could they continue in that way in the future? he asked. If they said that they must have a voice in the foreign policy of the Commonwealth, how was it to be heard, and how was that responsibility to be exercised? It could not be done permanently by cooperation, but someone might perhaps say, "Why not have for this purpose a Parliament for the Empire?" That was not an abstract proposition, and he asked them to consider what it would involve.

The Commonwealth was the greatest instrument the world had ever seen for human progress, and if properly organized, and if it did not dissolve partnership, was the greatest guarantee for future peace. The monarchy was an essential instrument in the maintenance of the British Commonwealth.

EFFECT OF THE WAR ON SWISS FINANCE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland.—Though not herself at war, Switzerland has by no means escaped all war expenditure. Up to the end of August last, that is to say, practically during the first three years of the war, the country spent 700,000,000 francs on mobilization. This, for a small country, a very considerable sum, represents only the actual direct outlay for military purposes, and takes no account of the enormous supplementary losses incurred by the industrial and commercial interests of the country, through the temporary withdrawal of several thousands of the most active and valuable classes of male workers from their ordinary pursuits. Roughly speaking, one-half of the Swiss army has been mobilized all the time, which means that almost half of the younger men in the country are under arms. They serve usually for a period of five months, after which they are sent home and new army corps are mobilized in their places.

But this purely military expenditure represents only a portion of the actual outlay in which war has involved the confederation. Another 250,000,000 francs, or even more, has already been spent on various enterprises for provisioning the population. The longer hostilities continue the shorter becomes the food supply in Switzerland, so that the food bureaus are likely to increase, rather than diminish. Sugar and rice cards were issued months ago. Bread tickets are to be issued, and nobody knows what commodity will be the next to be rationed or distributed officially. Possibly coal, as the supply of that most essential material is causing the Government the greatest anxiety. And each new foodstuff or other necessary article of consumption added to the official list will require the services of more officials and helpers, and so increase still further the federation's war expenditure.

So far, Switzerland has contrived to get along without making any floating loans to cover the costs of mobilization. A large part of the expenditure has been met by long term loans and special war taxes. The latter are mostly in the form of a general war tax on capital and income levied in 1915. It is only payable once, and has brought in so far nearly 75,000,000 francs. There have also been special taxes on war profits, and these have realized another 55,000,000 francs. Large profits are being made by Swiss manufacturers and merchants and foreign agents, too, on war business, and for a long time the Swiss Government found it difficult to tax these profits. This was especially the case with foreign agents and middlemen, who lived in hotels or boarding houses, and had no offices or places of business at all. Many of these had their mail addressed to the post office and transacted their business in restaurants and cafés and on the streets. But the police registration of residents and strangers has enabled the authorities to catch these evaders of taxes. Strangers coming into a big town are in a very short time invited to call at the City Hall, where they are required to deposit their passports. A few weeks later a demand is made upon them for war tax, and afterward they are also mulcted in income tax. They cannot well escape payment, as without a passport they cannot leave the country, and so the authorities hold the passport as a pledge for the payment of war and income taxes.

Even with these special taxes the Swiss financial authorities are hard pressed to make the receipts cover expenditures. New taxes of various kinds are now under consideration for covering the interest and payment of loans. For the first time in her history Switzerland is contemplating the imposition of stamp duties on all sorts of deeds and documents, checks, stock transfers and bills of lading.

PROTEST AGAINST 'SECRET REICHSTAG'

German Paper Sees in Methods Pursued Effort to Check Move Toward Popular Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
FRANKFURT-ON-MAIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—The Frankfurter Zeitung seems to have abandoned its previous contention that the war has marked progress in German parliamentary life, for the opening stages of the Reichstag autumn session drew from it a criticism of "the secret Reichstag" such as Theodor Wolff himself might have penned in the Berlin Tageblatt.

The Reichstag, it wrote, assembled yesterday only to adjourn immediately for a week. The great political questions of the time, external and internal, are again to be dealt with in the secret chamber of the committee. And if all goes well—that is, if some one does not create a sensation such as marked the August session of the Chancellor's Committee—deputies cherish the hope that the session will again be a very short one. There will be a repetition, in short, of what has gone on for the past three years. Of the actual deliberations the public will receive only quite inadequate reports, again, perhaps, as ridiculously garbled as those issued by the Wolff Bureau in August, and beyond that only what individual deputies let fall in public, and which is then indignantly criticized as "press indiscretions." In addition to this there will be one or two parade sittings, in which a few party speakers will deliver from the window some well-turned monologues (for they cannot possibly be called debates). Then the Reichstag will contentedly withdraw itself—and then, when it has gone home, the agitation against it and its policy among the unenlightened masses will blaze up afresh with increased violence.

We should have thought that the experiences of the last few months would have convinced the leaders of the majority parties—and also the Government—of the mistakenness of these methods. One thing is certain: the shameful campaign of obloquy against the policy of the Majority— which, to judge from the reply to the Pope, is also the policy of the Government and of all the Imperial authorities—could never have assumed such vast proportions if the Majority, for its part, had not left the field to the agitators. We warned at the time against such a course, but in vain. And even when the consequences became apparent, it was long before even a few of the Majority deputies offered a determined defense in party meetings, where they learned to what a degree insufficient enlightenment had paved the way for the great Pan-German propaganda. That despite all this the Reichstag intends to proceed as before is incomprehensible.

If the matter concerned the Majority parties alone, one could, with a shrug of the shoulders, leave the responsibility with those on whom it rests. But it concerns much more than party interests. It is a question of the dissemination of political knowledge among the German people at a time when it may become of the utmost importance for the whole future of our fatherland whether the German outlook is capable of overcoming the Pan-German will, or whether the former will permit itself to be infected by the latter even more than hitherto. It is a question, also, not only of the present, but of the future of German parliamentarism. Very strong influences, with an inexhaustible store of both money and phrases for the purposes of propaganda, are at work to belittle it in the eyes of the masses, and, at the moment when franchise reform in Prussia is intended to clear the way for a straightening out of our inner-political affairs, to foment confusion for the promotion of reactionary aims. That is why a protest must be entered against the Reichstag discrediting itself by forsaking the ground from which it derives its strength—its connection with the electorate.

We are against secret diplomacy, including the secret diplomacy of the Reichstag. Naturally, what is confidential must be dealt with confidentially in the German Reichstag as in every other Parliament. But the plenary sittings of the Reichstag should afford an insight into the attitude of the parties and of the Government toward those great questions of policy with which the public is occupied. How do matters stand with the Papal note, and with what is to follow it? And how, to name one matter

alone, with Poland? Why, as would have been done once, as a matter of course, is no detailed and exhaustive statement made on the introduction of the budget concerning the new distribution of ministerial offices, and particularly the creation of the office of Vice-Chancellor, against which such serious objections have been and must continue to be raised in very opposite quarters? Why, in view of our steadily increasing war expenditure, does the Reichstag refrain from exercising its right to control expenditure in excess of 3,000,000,000 marks a month, and why does it take no steps to deal with the gigantic war profits that are endlessly accumulating and will burden the future? . . . Questions could be heaped one upon another down to the relatively minor ones concerning the in-comprehensible coal and gas regulations, and the incomprehensibly high fruit prices. We have a right to see all this dealt with at last in a full session of the Reichstag with all the publicity that is possible to the Reichstag alone, and we greatly hope that the Reichstag will not disappoint us by the war apparition of a secret Reichstag is by no means a desirable addition to our constitutional life.

TAX CONCESSION TO MARRIED MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—At a meeting of the South Wales Miners Federation it was resolved to press for the revision of the existing income tax charge, and more especially for the restoration of the pre-war exemption and abatement limit of £160 instead of the present figures, which are £130 and £120 respectively. Two miners' deputations have since waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer in this connection, and Mr. Bonar Law has intimated that owing to the imperative necessity for providing revenue for carrying on the war there is little hope of the restoration of the pre-war exemption and abatement limits. He is, however, ready to include in his next budget a new "wife allowance" of £25. It is pointed out that although the exemption and abatement limits have been reduced the allowance for each child has been increased from £10 to £25, so that as the law now stands the net income actually charged with the tax is now, in the case of a man with three or more children, less than before the war. With the proposed "wife allowance" of £25, a man with a wife but no children would pay only £15 more than in the pre-war period. A man with a wife and one child, whose income did not exceed £170, would be exempt from income tax, as in pre-war days, while if his income exceeded £170 he would pay on the same net amount as before the war. A man with two children would pay on £15 less, with three children on £30 less, and so on. Thus with the new "wife allowance" and the existing children and abatement allowances, a man would be exempt from income tax, up to an income of £195; a man with three children up to £220; with four children up to £245; and when an income exceeded these limits he might be entitled to further allowances for insurance, renewals of tools, and so on, before he incurred actual liability to any payment of tax.

The position of a bachelor would remain the same as at present, but in the case of a bachelor earning 55s. per week and assessed on that figure, with an allowance of £10 for insurance, tools, and so forth, he would only pay 6d. for week income tax.

WOMEN FOR FLYING CORPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—An encouraging response has been received to the War Office appeal for 10,000 women before the end of October, for the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. In addition to these, large numbers are also needed for work under the Royal Flying Corps in the aircraft repairing depots both at home and in France. The Royal Flying Corps wants immediately 144 fitters (general machine and turners), 52 instrument repairers, 20 acetylene welders, 37 electricians, 12 draftswomen, 55 painters, 2 tracers, 145 store-keepers (Class I) (these women are required for technical stores and should have a knowledge of engine parts and tools), and 503 sailmakers, for making and repairing aeroplane wings (good needlewomen who can also use sewing machines are wanted). Tinsmiths, cooper smiths, and tender drivers are also wanted. All applications should be made to the Employment Exchanges, where full information will be supplied.

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VIEWS OF GREAT WAR VETERANS

Letter From Veterans' Association Urges Support Only for Win-the-War Candidates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau
OTTAWA, Ont.—An important factor in the political life of Canada today is the Great War Veterans' Association of Canada, whose numbers are increasing every day, and their attitude towards the Unionist Government will play no small part in its return to power. The question of nominating parliamentary candidates by the association has been raised by one of its branches and the following letter which has been handed to The Christian Science Monitor for publication, has been addressed by Mr. J. J. Shanahan, the acting president of the association, to the secretaries of all the branches throughout the Dominion. The letter reads:

"The question of nominating parliamentary candidates by the Great War Veterans' Association of Canada, having been raised by one of the branches of the association, Acting-President J. J. Shanahan has addressed the following letter to all branch secretaries: 'The nomination of parliamentary candidates by the Great War Veterans' Association, I wish to indicate as clearly as possible what the attitude of our association is on this important matter.'

"We, as an association, have, as the first plank in our platform the successful prosecution of the war, and, therefore make all other matters, including the redressing of our own personal grievances, secondary."

"Consequently, as an association, we stand to secure, so far as we possibly can, that there shall be returned in every constituency a candidate who places conservation, and the successful prosecution of the war, as the primary items in his program. 'Sir Wilfrid Laurier has up to the present not done this, and, apparently relies on slackers and separatists to elect him to power. Seeing that those who are not with us can only be taken as being against us, we must of a necessity use every effort to defeat any who give him allegiance. Our greatest danger lies in a split vote. The oldest principle of warfare is to strike hard and all together.'

"Therefore, no branch of our association should put forward any candidate for Parliament who is not nominated by a win-the-war convention which should be comprised of all bodies who are genuinely pledged to maintain the enforcement of the Military Service Act."

"Only candidates so adopted should receive the support of our association, irrespective of whether they are Great War Veterans or not."

"I think that our comrades on consideration will recognize this, and every comrade to be true to the principles for which he fought will forget personality, and adopt as his slogan—'no betrayal of our comrades. Remember those who fell, and back those who are still fighting.'"

The Hon. Arthur Meighen, Solicitor-General in the old Government and Minister of the Interior in the new, gives it as his opinion that the Unionist Party will get a big majority in Western Canada. Mr. Meighen has just returned to the capital after an absence of a few weeks, having been on a speech-making campaign in company with the Hon. J. A. Calder and the Hon. T. A. Crerar, two of the Liberal wing of the new party. He states that all the meetings addressed by them were of a most impressive order and marked by much seriousness and determination. While there was a certain amount of trouble over the question of candidates, which was unnatural, he says, all the difficulties will be overcome, so pronounced is the spirit of unity. Mr.

Meighen adds that he noticed no Laurier sentiment which had been said to exist in the West.

Another interesting interview has been given out by a prominent politician of a different complexion. The Hon. H. C. Brewster, Premier of British Columbia, who was recently in Ottawa, has returned to Victoria and has given out a statement, which he was careful to explain represented his own personal sentiments. He said that he was in favor of a Union Government, adding that he believed that the people of Canada were willing to give the new Administration a trial for the duration of the war, provided an honest, efficient direction of Canada's war efforts was carried on. There were certain pressing problems before them which, he considered, only a Union Government could solve. The Premier concluded by expressing his regret that he had been obliged to differ from Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the conscription issue.

AUSTRALIAN RAILWAY EXTENSION PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian Bureau

BRISBANE, Q.—Early in 1917 the Government purchased for £17,500 Mt. Molloy Railway from the company which owned it. It now proposes to extend the line about 10 miles north-west to tap the rich scrub lands. This extension will be very beneficial for two reasons, the valuable timber to be obtained, and the clearing of scrub land for closer settlement. It is estimated there are 70,000 acres of scrub land containing kauri pine, hickory, red cedar, silkwood, oak and cadag. The quality of the soil, climate, and rainfall are such that all kinds of tropical and semitropical products could be grown. There is also enough hardwood in the district for the railway construction.

The Mt. Molloy line branches off the Cairns-Herberton line at Bibbora, 41 miles from Cairns, in a northerly direction to the mining town of Mt. Molloy, 20 miles distant. This mineral tramway was built in 1908 for £46,773, and is of the same gauge as government lines. The smelters closed down in 1910 and since then the company has been using the line for timber traffic for the Government, which granted from the Government—which concessions terminated with the purchase of the line. The estimated cost of the extension will be £5000 a mile.

MORE LEAVE FOR TROOPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Some correspondence has passed between Sir Henry Dalziel and Lord Derby upon the question of more leave being granted to British troops on the western front. The subject was raised in Parliament by Sir Henry Dalziel before the adjournment of the House, and he has now requested Lord Derby to let him know if there is any prospect of the whole question being put on a more systematic basis. In reply, Lord Derby states that recent returns show that a higher number of leaves have been given. Sir Douglas Haig, he says, has impressed upon him the desirability of granting as many facilities as possible for men to come home on leave, and he has promised to do what he can in the matter. In spite of the difficulties for the transport of men, both by sea and land, Lord Derby says, he is hopeful that not only will the average number now sent on leave be kept up, but that it may be even increased during the next few months.

TEXAS MAKING A SWEEPING INQUIRY

Legislature Investigating Department Methods With View to Stopping Waste

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

AUSTIN, Tex.—A sweeping investigation has begun with a view to co-ordinating state departments and institutions eliminating duplication of work and to effecting economies in governmental administration of state affairs. The investigation was ordered by the recent special session of the Thirty-fourth Legislature and is an outgrowth of the impeachment and removal of James E. Ferguson as Governor of Texas.

It was disclosed during the trial of Governor Ferguson that there are practices in state offices that should be prohibited, and that there is much extravagance and waste in the administration of the state government. The House of Representatives created a special investigation of 20 members, with Representative W. M. Fly as chairman, to make report to a special session of the Legislature early next year. The Senate also created an investigation committee of 10 members, charged with the same work. These committees will work together.

It has been decided by the committee that its work will not consist in an audit of the funds and accounts of the various departments and institutions in an effort to find some violation of the law or misapplication of State money, but instead there will be an intensive study of the personnel and functions of the various departments and institutions. It is expected that recommendations as made by the committee will include the abolishment of certain departments and the consolidation of various boards and commissions. A saving of \$250,000 or more annually will result, it is predicted.

It will be part of the work of this committee to frame legislation that will establish the State Department on a modern business basis. It is pointed out that some plan for handling state funds that come into the hands of various state officials, whereby such money will be cleared immediately into the state treasury and the State secure interest on daily balances, must be devised. Such funds are sometimes retained now as long as 90 days.

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NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

STEEL SITUATION
IS CLEARING UP

Manufacturers Agree to Adjust Prices Promptly on Products Not Yet Covered by Official Schedule—Some Handicaps

Concerning iron and steel conditions the Iron Age says:

The situation has been further cleared by government announcement on Nov. 5 of agreed prices on sheets, wrought pipe, fence wire, tin plate, cold rolled sheeting and scrap. The new finished material prices are carefully worked out by the steel manufacturers' committee, are in line with those previously fixed, and the Government makes the important statement that on products not yet covered by official schedules the manufacturers have agreed to adjust prices promptly. Thus it appears that further Washington announcements are not to be looked for, unless at any time a general revision should be made.

Trade opinion is agreed that the new prices of this week are generally in line with the bases previously determined, with the possible exception of galvanized sheets, which at 4.25c. for No. 28 do not give a profitable spread over 5c. for black sheets, where the latter are bought in the market. In the case of scrap, the new schedule, as had been expected, establishes maximum prices at points of consumption. It is to be noted that on wrought pipe the new prices represent \$4 a ton reduction from the last card of independent manufacturers but an advance of \$8 a ton in prices of the National Tube Company. In wire products the new basis is \$10 a ton below prices for some time made by leading independent companies and about \$6 a ton above those of the American Steel & Wire Company, at which, however, little or no commercial product could be had.

While the price basis on which the iron and steel trade now finds itself through government action is no bar to large production, mill efficiency is reduced both by the embargo on exports and by the way in which government orders are given out. Frequent roll changes to meet priority requirements have been a handicap, and mill space has been held for ship steel specifications that have not come as expected. Here and there slack has resulted and commercial orders have not been ready at the moment to fill the gaps. Thus the market bears now and then that some mill is seeking prompt business at the agreed prices; then along comes more government work. These dislocations are more or less disconcerting.

The ill-advised agitation of contract abrogation by the Federal Trade Commission has tended to restrict buying of steel for commercial uses. The trade has done no little readjusting on its own account, since the shadow of government price fixing fell upon it over four months ago. Today the outlook is that the present price basis will not be changed Jan. 1, but official assurance to that effect should come soon and it should be indicated also that no changes will be made in the first half of 1918.

War steel requirements are looming up. Government shell steel now under inquiry amounts to 1,500,000 tons, of which 200,000 tons was distributed in the past week. For the destroyers recently let 60,000 to 70,000 tons of steel has been given out, largely plates.

A measure of the scarcity of plates is found in the estimate that government merchant ships, representing entirely new demand, will take in each of the next two years 1,500,000 tons of plates. The total production of sheared plates one-quarter inch and thicker was not quite 2,500,000 tons in 1916.

Besides the 30,000 cars for Russia, held up until responsibility for payments is firmly settled, and the 10,000 cars for French railroads, builders are to supply 5000 more cars for our expeditionary forces and upward of 6000 for domestic roads are under consideration.

Inability of certain manufacturers to count on steel supply promises to figure more and more in the war toll. The automobile industry is much disturbed by the announcement that alloy steel would be largely withheld from it, yet there is nowhere any definite knowledge as to the amount of such steel government needs will require.

The readjustment of prices on various products into which rolled steel enters, such as nuts and bolts, is to be promptly worked out in line with the schedules the steel manufacturers have already made. As to nuts and bolts, opinions of producers show considerable variation. The way in which these various changes are carried out will be a matter of close government observation. It is intimated that fuel will not be forthcoming for manufacturers of steel or of collateral products who do not carry out the terms of price agreements.

MASSACHUSETTS
INCORPORATIONS

One hundred and fifty concerns were incorporated under Massachusetts laws in October with authorized capital aggregating \$9,339,700. This represents an increase of four concerns and \$874,700 capital for October, 1916.

Total permitted capital for nine months to date of \$142,746,700 represents a decrease of \$79,477,300 from corresponding period of last year. Business concerns receiving charters declined 97 to 1514.

BOSTON ELEVATED
HALF YEAR REPORT

The Boston Elevated Railway reports earnings for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1916, as follows:

Gross revenue from operation	\$9,787,889
Operating expenses	6,630,725
Net earnings	3,157,164
Other income	43,764
Total income	3,200,928
Rentals	1,588,818
Fixed charges	1,214,328
Surplus	167,232
Dividends	135,382
Deficit	39,120

The volume of business for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1916, was as follows:

Total revenue passengers carried	199,415,158
1916, or 5.63 per cent.	

President Brush says:

"The deficit of \$39,120 for the six months period ending Dec. 31, 1916, is occasioned by the fact that the company during that period, in accordance with its established custom, paid dividends at the full rate of 6 per cent per annum with the intention of paying only such lesser amount of dividends during the balance of the fiscal year as the earnings for the full fiscal year might justify."

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Nov. 8

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—M. Samuels and Mr. Oberdorfer of M. Samuels & Co., Tour.

Boston—J. A. White of Sawyer Boot & Shoe Co., U. S.

Birmingham, Ala.—N. Berry of B. & B. Shoe Co., U. S.

Buffalo—J. E. Barnes of G. E. Thing Co., U. S.

Chicago—J. A. Cohen of Chicago Catalogue House, Essex.

Chicago—J. P. McManus of R. P. Smith & Sons, Inc., Tour.

Chicago—J. E. Murphy of Chicago Catalogue House, Essex.

Chicago—J. A. Vasek of Rullova & Co., Hotel Harvard.

Havana—Jose Constancia, U. S.

Los Angeles, Cal.—C. H. Baker, Tour.

Meridian, Miss.—Revolution of Marks, U. S.

Montreal, Can.—C. E. Slater, 10 High St., New York—E. A. Heard of C. B. Roush, Essex.

New York—R. Baunwell of Standard Mail Order House, Copely Plaza.

New York—F. J. Christensen of Charles Williams Store, 113 Lincoln St.

New York—H. S. Schuyler, U. S.

New York—Max Kahn, U. S.

New York—Henry Levy, U. S.

New York—J. P. Murphy of Perry Dame & Co., Essex.

New York—W. V. Bowman of Charles Williams Store, 113 Lincoln St.

Norfolk, Va.—Max Pines of Max Pines Shoe Co., Adams.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—D. H. Hostettler, Avery.

Philadelphia—M. P. Register of Litt Bros., Essex.

Philadelphia—W. P. Appgar of Gimbel Bros., Essex.

Philadelphia—W. H. Weimer and J. B. Harris of Weimer, Wright & Watkins, 175 Lincoln St.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—G. Lang of H. J. Lang Shoe Co., U. S.

Pittsburgh—Joe Glaser of Kaufman & Co., Essex.

Rochester, N. Y.—C. P. Meyer of L. P. San Francisco—H. L. Marvin of Marvin Shoe Co., Essex.

San Francisco—H. W. Grossman of The Emporium, U. S.

San Francisco—J. W. Rogers of Rogers Shoe Co., Essex.

Utica, N. Y.—H. J. Williams, Lenox.

LEATHER BUYERS

London, England—William Box of Samuel Farrows & Co., Ltd., Essex.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—W. A. Weiss and C. G. Frey of Wm. A. Weiss & Co., U. S.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 155 State street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

REAL ESTATE

The Plymouth County Trust Company has taken title from the Avis L. White estate, to a brick apartment house at 26 Museum Road, Back Bay, valued at \$38,000 by the assessor's books. Of this amount \$46,000 applies on 5412 square feet of land.

The same buyers also take title to an improved property at 61 Albion Street, South End. This consists of a one-story brick building with basement, and a two-story brick building with basement, occupying for the most part 2786 square feet of land. The total assessed value is \$25,000, and includes \$6490 on the land. Avis L. White estate was the grantor.

Papers have been placed on record today by Abbie L. Fabian, confirming the purchase of a 3½-story brick house with frame addition in the rear, at 44 Carver Street, South End. The parcel is taxed against Julia A. Cutts at \$1 for \$6800, and \$4100 of it is carried on 1475 square feet of land.

On tin Brighton Maurice P. Ryan bought a frame dwelling from Ella L. Hooper, located 10 Converse Street, assessed for \$2300. There is a land area of 3272 square feet, taxed for \$500, of the amount.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE

American Telephone & Telegraph Company reports changes in earnings for September and the nine months ended Sept. 30 last, as follows:

September	1917	1916
Total operating revenue	\$2,622,992	\$2,730,320
Operating expenses	1,997,857	\$2,030,338
Net operating revenue	625,135	700,000
Other income	22,855,836	6,322,779
Total operating revenue	23,480,971	6,322,779
Operating expenses	18,855,836	6,322,779
Net operating revenue	4,625,135	700,000

*Decrease.

MORE WHEAT TO BE PLANTED

MONTREAL, Que.—It is estimated that next year's acreage of wheat and flax in the province of Alberta will exceed this year's by about 10 per cent. It is also estimated that there will be 500,000 acres more in cereals in the province of Manitoba in 1918 than there has been in the current year.

STRONG CONTAINERS
FOR GOODS URGED

Many Millions of Dollars Could Be Saved Railroads and Consumers if Indestructible Holders for Shipping Were Used

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—A subdivision of materials in small units is necessary today as the result of the present apartment house condition. This subdivision may be done much more cheaply by the manufacturer in his own plant by machinery than was ever possible in the corner grocery by the clerks. At the same time, the manufacturer is enabled to carry his advertising material to the consumers' hands, says Factory, which continues:

All of this subdivision, however, has resulted in an increased use of containers, and, as an article recently written by Archer Wall Douglas states: The manufacturer finds himself in much of a dilemma. The price of containers of all kinds has been steadily advancing for many months, but practically all that the manufacturer can do in most cases is to advance the cost of the goods in the package, which he has to absorb as one of the elements of the additional expense of doing business.

An investigation shows that this container cost for small packages in the United States has reached the enormous amount of \$120,000,000 annually. In the manufacturer's endeavor to reduce this cost, cases have been built more fragile, with the result that the railroads are paying annually over \$16,000,000 in loss and damage claims, which could be prevented by the use of a better quality container.

The shipper, however, cannot well afford to increase his container costs by making the same heavier and more expensive. The ideal condition would be the use of a non-destructible container, which could be used over and over again. By this custom, practically no burden would fall upon the consumer for container cost, providing the increased freight for the added weight and for the return empty would be eliminated.

Thus, we see that the consumer's and the shipper's requirements would be met by such multiple-trip containers; but how about the railroads? We find that the cost of coal for carrying these 120,000,000 cases is approximately \$300,000, and inasmuch as the same units of traffic are to be carried, coal would be the only item to be considered. Consequently, if \$16,000,000 in loss and damage claims could be saved, the roads would be justified in carrying the same on a parity with the present container.

However, we find that this \$16,000,000 loss is only a fraction of the burden the railroads are now put to on account of fragile containers. Cars as a whole are loaded only 55 per cent efficiently. The greatest factor tending toward the short loading is the fragile container. This short loading of cars creates an expense of \$209,000,000 annually.

Assuming then that the railroads grant free transit both ways to a many-trip container, said container to be pilfer-proof and of such strength that it will withstand traffic, the carriers will have expended \$300,000 additional for coal, will have saved themselves \$16,000,000 in loss and damage claims, and, if they increase the train loading only 10 per cent, will have secured 255,000 additional cars for use and reduced their operating costs \$10,000,000. The consumer will be relieved of the \$120,000,000 burden now thrust upon him in container cost, and the price of water will be reduced by the throwing back into the market of practically one-half of the paper-making material.

As a specific illustration, almost every large city is paying thousands of dollars monthly for loss in eggs alone. The specifications for egg cases allow the use of a case so thin that ordinary merchandise placed upon it is bound to break the upper tier, with the result that scarcely a shipment comes in without some claim for loss or damage. Yet, last summer, 50 cases of eggs of 50 dozen each were shipped from a point in Russia to Pittsburgh, Pa., a distance of 9000 miles, without one broken egg. The difference was in the egg, but in the case. The Russian cases were of stout 15-16-inch stock, practically non-destructible.

SUBMARINE BOAT
COMPANY'S AFFAIRS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Submarine Boat Company is building 30 ships for the government plant at Port Newark, designed for construction of 5000-ton boats. It will be recalled that thus far the Government has given contract for only 50 boats to this company, but is now desirous of placing an additional contract for 75 8000-ton boats. Submarine Boat Company desires to build only 5000-ton boats, as all of its plans have been formed on this basis. If second order is for 8000-ton boats, there will have to be a radical change in ship-building ways, and particularly in ship launching ways.

OUTPUT OF COTTON GOODS

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—New Bedford is the first city in the United States in the value of cotton goods that it manufactures, according to the United States census of 1914. In the year named, New Bedford produced cotton goods valued at \$51,766,244. Fall River, which ranked second, \$49,995,011, and Lowell, which came third, produced only \$23,178,333. Philadelphia, Pawtucket and Warwick, R. I., were next in order.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS

September	1917	1916
Total operating revenue	\$3,763,448	\$3,609,292
Operating expenses	2,759,494	2,752
Net operating revenue	1,003,954	857,000

MOBILE & OIL

Month of October	\$1,228,786	\$1,060,714
From Jan. 1 to Oct. 31	12,765,019	11,755,922

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN

Month of October	\$1,716,000	\$1,820,000
From Jan. 1 to Oct. 31	13,922,701	12,677,781

WESTERN MARYLAND

Month of October	\$1,214,193	\$1,009,095
From Jan. 1 to Oct. 31	11,152,151	10,126,768

GEORGIA RAILROAD

September	1917	1916
Total operating revenue	\$411,982	\$385,162
Operating expenses	181,115	166,561
Net operating revenue	230,867	218,601

DELAWARE & HUDSON

September	1917	1916
Total operating revenue	\$2,728,677	\$2,481,623
Operating expenses	1,732,750	1,611,115
Net operating revenue	995,927	870,508

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS

September	1917	1916
Total operating revenue	\$1,819,691	\$1,821,222
Operating expenses	1,068,419	1,068,419
Net operating revenue	751,272	752,803

NEW HAVEN

September	1917	1916
Total operating revenue	\$7,894,171	\$7,888,335
Operating expenses	2,287,100	2,287,100
Net operating revenue	5,607,071	5,601,235

GULE, COLORADO & SANTA FE

September	1917	1916
Total operating revenue	\$1,568,385	\$1,568,385
Operating expenses	1,042,206	1,042,206
Net operating revenue	526,179	526,179

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS

September	1917	1916
Total operating revenue	\$1,342,238	\$1,342,238
Operating expenses	215,409	215,409
Net operating revenue	1,126,829	1,126,829

CENTRAL VERMONT

September	1917	1916
Total operating revenue	\$116,529	\$116,529
Operating expenses	69,474	69,474
Net operating revenue	47,055	47,055

FLORIDA EAST COAST

September	1917	1916
Total operating revenue	\$410,338	\$410,338
Operating expenses	50,855	50,855
Net operating revenue	359,483	359,483

PACIFIC COAST

September	1917	1916
Gross earnings	\$175,855	\$175,855
Net earnings	102,291	102,291

GREAT NORTHERN

September	1917	1916
Total operating revenue	\$8,382,002	\$8,382,002
Operating expenses	2,626,451	2,626,451
Net operating revenue	5,755,551	5,755,551

DETROIT, TOLEDO & Ironton

September	1917	1916
Total operating revenue	\$260,941	\$260,941
Operating expenses	29,964	29,964
Net operating revenue	230,977	230,977

CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS

September	1917	1916
Total operating revenue	\$197,481	\$197,481
Operating expenses	26,739	26,739
Net operating revenue	170,742	170,742

TEXAS & PACIFIC

September	1917	1916
Total operating revenue	\$1,862,029	\$1,862,029
Operating expenses	487,454	487,454
Net operating revenue	1,374,575	1,374,575

*Decrease.

SHIPPING NEWS

Fish prices continue to rise, despite influx of fresh groundfish aggregating 253,300 pounds today. Dealers say a heavy demand for fish prevailed today, as the retailers are laying in stock for retail business Friday. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundred weight: Haddock \$7.10 to \$7.50, steak cod \$9.50 to \$14.75, market cod \$5.10 to \$5.50, large hake \$8.75, small hake \$6.75, and cusk \$6. Arrivals: Steamers Wave 122,000 pounds, Breaker 42,500, and Swell 33,300, schooners Commonwealth 16,100, Acushla 17,500, Henry L. Marshall 11,500, Ralph Brown 8600, and Laura Enos 2500.

Imports of fish into the United States, as reported by the Boston Fish Bureau today, show a falling off in herring receipts for the month of August, compared to August, 1916, and also for the first eight months in this year, compared to last. Mackerel imports increased, however. The figures show 8,940,626 pounds herring imported in August, compared to 4,204,750 pounds in August, 1916. For the eight months ending August, 1917, herring imports totaled 44,199,610 pounds compared to 48,647,971 pounds during the corresponding period of 1916. Mackerel receipts for the first eight months of this year totaled 5,340,499 pounds, compared to 4,242,252 pounds for this period of 1916. Most of the mackerel came from Scandinavian countries.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Atlantic Refining	750	810
Buckeye Pipe Line	81	85
Illinois Pipe	150	195
Indiana Pipe Line	82	85
Midwest	114	118
Ohio Oil	295	300
Prairie Oil & Gas	410	420
Prine Pipe	235	235
Standard Oil	245	255
Standard Oil, California	220	225
Indiana	600	615
Kentucky	330	345
Rocky Mountain	110	115
New York	240	245
Union Tank Line	81	86

CANADA'S TAXES
IN MINING LINES

Levies Under War and Excess Profits Plans Decidedly Conservative—Much Latitude Allowed Application of Process

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Taxation of mining companies in Canada under business profits war tax or income tax is of such conservative character as to have received almost unanimous endorsement by mining company executives. Not only do Canada's war taxation measures leave profits untouched up to 7 per cent, but so generous is allowance for exhaustion of properties that not more than 20 companies, probably fewer, will pay any federal war tax in 1917. This bears out contention of Minister of Finance that Canadian mining corporations have more freedom to divide earnings than similar corporations in most other countries. Out of the great annual dividend totals from Cobalt and Porcupine districts, Ontario Government gets just \$300,000, and whole mining revenues of British Columbia Government in a year are not more than \$150,000. Federal Finance Department reckons on a revenue from mining sources under war taxation plans of only a few million.

It is not possible to set forth profits of various Canadian mining companies and calculate on terms of business profits war tax the amount of their 1917 levies. The finance department has no standard practice. While the United States Government stipulates that not more than 5 per cent of gross output in any one year shall be allowed for exhaustion of property, Canadian authorities have left themselves free to place that percentage anywhere between 2 and 15. In opinion of the Finance Minister, the United States standard is too low for many metalliferous mines which may have an average existence of only eight to ten years. Some Canadian coal mining companies are not being allowed even a 5 per cent rate for depreciation of property. With some silver and copper mines enjoying depreciation allowance of 10 per cent to 15 per cent of gross output, it is plain that the total of Canadian mining companies liable to payment of war tax will not come above 20. In 1915, exclusive of nickel companies, only 24 mining companies in the Dominion paid dividends.

The following statement of Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, may smooth out some misunderstanding as to method of calculating mining companies' capital for taxation purposes. Seven per cent on "capital" is free; what that "capital" is, has been expressed by the Minister thus:

"For sake of taxation, you have your capital, your reserve or rest account, and your accumulated profits, substantially representing net capital of company invested in the business. But in case of mining companies you will find many anomalies such as a company incorporated originally with \$250,000 capital. Property today may be worth \$500,000. A holding company has been created holding stock in original company and dividends of 15 per cent or 20 per cent are being paid on \$500,000."

"Taxation applies to underlying company, but regard is had to amount of fully paid-up capital, values of reserves, rest, and accumulated property—the three put together representing value of the mine."

"Again where a company bought a property at \$100,000, and spent \$150,000 in plant, the discovery of rich ore ran valuation of the mine to a million dollars. In the opinion of the department the capital is \$250,000. Reserve, rest, and accumulated profits make up the balance. Capital of that mine for purposes of taxation is taken at \$1,000,000."

In 1915 no war tax was collected, but as the initial Canadian measure of war taxation, called "special war revenue act" was retroactive, companies earning above 7 per cent on capital were obliged to pay 25 per cent of surplus profits on two years' operations. These deductions were usually charged against first accounting period in 1916, but exact amounts paid are by no means ascertainable in case of all mining companies' balance sheets, war tax being included with other extraordinary items.

The business profits war tax of 1916, and its amendments, greatly increased taxation load by taking 50 per cent of profits between 15 per cent and 20 per cent and 75 per cent of profits above 20 per cent. Later tax applies only to accounting periods falling within 1917. It must be emphasized that the business profits war tax does not supersede original special war revenue tax taking 25 per cent of profits in excess of 7 per cent. Both measures work in harmony.

Following list of companies regarded as being liable to 1917 levy of business profits war tax is unofficial: International Nickel, Mond Nickel, Britannia Copper, Granby Copper, Britannia Copper, Sullivan Lead, Standard Lead, Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co., Hollinger, Nipissing, Big Dome and Hedley (B. C.) gold mines, Coniagas, McKinley-Darragh, Kerr Lake and Mining Corporation of Canada in the Cobalt region; Dominion Steel Corporation, Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., Black Lake Asbestos and Johnson's Asbestos Co. of Quebec. Calculation of what amount shall be appropriated for exhaustion of property is settled individually between the companies and Federal Finance Minister and varies greatly. There is, therefore, no means of accurately estimating in advance of a company's annual balance sheet what effect war

LIMA LOCOMOTIVE
WORKS PROSPERS

Has Sufficient Orders to Keep Plant Busy at Full Capacity for Two Years—Devoting Itself to Domestic Business

Although the two premier locomotive concerns, American Locomotive Company and Baldwin Locomotive Works, have been adding to their gross business by acquisitions of war contracts, the third and smallest locomotive concern, Lima Locomotive Works, has plodded along industriously on strictly domestic orders. It has quietly acquired strength and influence which have brought it into active competition with its bigger competitors.

Lima Locomotive Works is controlled by a group of a few wealthy men. Underwriting of new financing in 1916 was conducted by Redmond & Company, but it is understood they acted for Kuhn, Loeb & Co. The latter firm now has associated with it two other strong banking interests, and both the \$2,200,000 accumulated 7 per cent preferred and the \$1,500,000 common stock are controlled by this group. The preferred is convertible into common at par, and the fact that no concerted attempt has ever been made by the underwriters to sell this stock is indicative of hope that the preferred will some day be converted into common stock. It was the announcement of an initial dividend of 3½ per cent on the preferred which attracted attention to Lima Locomotive Works. The dividend is cumulative from April 1, 1917, and payment of 3½ per cent brings dividends up to date.

Earnings are running at the rate of about \$125,000 a month on the common stock, equivalent to about \$35 a share annually. This is after provision for preferred dividends and interest and sinking fund on \$1,850,000 first mortgage sinking fund 6s. due 1932. In six months ended Sept. 30 the company earned at the rate of 14 per cent on the common.

The change in prospects came shortly after change of management in 1913. An impetus in domestic orders came in 1916, when the company was flooded with locomotive orders from New York Central and Hill roads. On order from New York Central alone called for 200 big locomotives. Contracts placed so far call for \$21,000,000 of business and will serve to keep Lima working 21 hours a day for two years. The plant at Lima, Ohio, is running day and night. Output is running at the rate of 30 large locomotives and 14 small locom

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THE VALUE OF TRADE LIBRARIES IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England. At the annual
meeting of the Library Association,
held recently in London, Mr. S. A.
Pitt, chief librarian of the Glasgow
Public Libraries, led an interesting
discussion on commercial libraries.

The condition of British industry
and trade at the close of the war and
for a considerable period afterwards,
Mr. Pitt said, would depend on the
people's presence now. In all large
industrial and commercial areas the
establishment of centers for the ac-
cumulation and diffusion of infor-
mation respecting trade and commerce
was necessary, and for this purpose
the public commercial library ap-
peared to offer the best facilities.

In making that statement Mr. Pitt did
not overlook the Chamber of Com-
merce, nor was it necessary to remind
the meeting, he said, that under cer-
tain conditions advice might be ob-
tained from the special department of
the Board of Trade. Neither of those,
however, afforded sufficient facilities,
locally, for quick reference to a large
collection of literature fully classi-
fied, catalogued, and indexed. The
commercial library supplemented the
work of the technical library, the
Chamber of Commerce, and the depart-
ment of commercial intelligence, and
acted as a point of reference for all of
these. The collection of the commer-
cial library should comprise standard
and current material, and should in-
clude information in any form useful
to the business man. Knowledge in
a highly condensed form, Mr. Pitt said,
was preferred, and the service must
be rapid and reliable.

Glasgow and Liverpool, Mr. Pitt con-
tinued, already had special libraries
of this kind, and Manchester, Leeds,
and Bradford would soon be in a sim-
ilar position. In many other towns
also provision had been, or was being
made, for similar accommodation in
the reference library. Their experi-
ence in Glasgow, Mr. Pitt said, just-
ified the most sanguine expectations
regarding the future of this library,
and they believed that similar librar-
ies elsewhere would give equal satis-
faction. The usefulness of commer-
cial libraries could undoubtedly be
greatly extended by cooperation with
other public services. He thought the
new commercial intelligence depart-
ment should encourage and assist in
every possible way the establishment,
under municipal control, of public
commercial libraries in large cities,
and special departments for similar
purposes in existing libraries in
smaller towns throughout the United
Kingdom, informing each of the pro-
vision in neighboring libraries; that
the libraries in the more important
areas should be supplied with copies
of all official information available
for distribution, and others with at
least copies of official periodicals, the
proposed trade manuals, and such
special literature as local necessities
might require; also, that in their peri-
odical visits to industrial centers the
commercial attaches should familiar-
ize themselves with the resources and
facilities provided at libraries in the
districts visited, be prepared to give
advice regarding the extension or re-
vision of such provision, and put for-
ward ideas as to how closer coopera-
tion between the department, local
Chamber of Commerce, and the librar-
ies might be developed. Such a
scheme would enable business men to
find at hand, when required, the latest
and most trustworthy information af-
fecting their interests.

SPAIN'S NEW BIPLANE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MADRID, Spain.—For some months
past as called to The Christian Sci-
ence Monitor, it has been known that
a Spanish engineer has been at work
on the construction of a new biplane
from which great results are expected.
It is now announced that the work
is completed, and that the machine
has advantages over any other form
of aeroplane in existence, especially
in the matter of stability, while it will
fly at a great height and at a speed of
170 kilometers an hour. Señor Pombo,
the Spanish aviator, who has great
confidence in the new machine, will
shortly make a trial trip on it, from
Santander to Madrid without a stop.

WAR RECORDS OF NEW ZEALAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian Bureau
WELLINGTON, N. Z.—At the ter-
mination of the war an official his-
tory of New Zealand's part in it
will be prepared from the "war
diary" which every unit of the New
Zealand expeditionary force, in com-
mon with other British units, is keep-
ing of all events affecting it. Private
diaries and letters, and the columns
of the press, will be freely used in
connection with the official record.

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rates. V. M. WHITE, Director, 35 West 42 St.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Women Helping at Home

PEORIA (ILL.) STAR.—The manner
in which the people are submitting to
the exactions brought on by the war
expresses the national idea of patriot-
ism better than anything else. When
a nation is willing to submit to prices
twice and thrice as high as they have
usually paid, and do it without much
grumbling, it means something. Thus
the housewife who expresses her
patriotism by the process of paying 10
cents for bread that formerly cost five
is as worthy of praise as anyone else.
For it may be that she is denying her-
self in some other direction to do this.
It is highly gratifying to be able to
say that the part women are playing
in this war is as loyal and patriotic
and energetic as ever before.

Tractors

TOLEDO BLADE.—The bewildering
number of forms of farm tractors in
use and on the market serve to remind
folk that a high degree of originality
once marked the inventors of automo-
biles. They seemed once to have had
the same horror of appearing to be
plagiarists which novelists have. So
their contrivances ran a gamut from
high backboards to vehicles whose
bodies scraped the roads and looked
like traveling bath tubs. Will the
tractors go through the same evolu-
tion? Probably. The farmer who has
broken a jawsaw on his machine and
gone to town only to find that his
dealer no longer carries that particu-
lar tractor with its parts, but 40
other different kinds, is going to
raise a disturbance. That will force
standardization, and a common look
among all tractors.

Excluding German Opera

NEW YORK GLOBE.—The decision
of the directors of the Metropolitan
Opera not to present German opera
this year has nothing to do with art,
although shallow persons will doubt-
less seek to twist it into such relation.
In Russia an argument publicly used
by German propagandists to spread
the idea that America was not in earn-
est, rested on the fact the German
opera continued to be sung here. In
Germany, where the press is abso-
lutely in the hands of the Govern-
ment, however paid to German com-
posers and performers will be misrep-
resented. It will not only be held up
as proof that this country is weak-kneed,
but paraded as a confession of Ger-
man superiority, and thus be food to
Prussian arrogance.

ITALY AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—The two young sub-
lieutenants, Alberti Virgili and Mario
Inghetti, who recently escaped from the
prison camp at Haimascher, near
Budapest, one of whom, Alberti
Virgili was formerly a resident in
America, are now in Milan. The two
officers were especially impressed on
their return to Italy by the superior
economic condition of that country as
compared with Austria-Hungary. Bread
tickets had not yet made their appear-
ance in Italy, whereas in Austria-Hun-
gary they said everything, even down
to onions and matches, was rationed.
As individuals, the Italian officers say
the Hungarians are all against the
war, but collectively, in spite of their
sufferings, they are offering an
obstinate resistance.

FROM TURIN TO ROME BY AIR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—Italian aviation has
scored another success in the shape
of the flight from Turin to Rome in
two hours and fifty minutes accom-
plished by Serg. Mario Stoppani. The
journey was made on an entirely
Italian-made machine and satisfaction
is expressed in the press at this fur-
ther proof of Italian capacity and
prowess in the air. In conversation

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tions. Price \$50. N. 45, Monitor office, 12
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with a representative of the Giornale

d'Italia, just after his arrival in Rome,
Sergeant Stoppani expressed his con-
viction that as soon as it was possible,
every one who traveled either for busi-
ness or pleasure would go by way of
the air, a much less wearisome method
of making a journey than by train,
he added.

AMERICAN-BRITISH FEDERATION

Representatives from British and
Canadian societies throughout Massa-
chusetts met at the Hotel Bellevue,
Boston, last night, and ratified action
taken at a previous meeting to form
an American-British Federation of
Massachusetts. An election for officers
will be held next January. The object
of the federation as set forth is: "To
provide for the closer union and co-
operation of all societies of British
affiliation and individuals, that all
may act together for beneficent
public objects, particularly those that
affect the mutual understanding and
friendship of the two great branches
of the English-speaking race; to aid
the federal and state governments in
the prosecution of the war; to assist
those of British birth residing in this
country to become citizens of the same
and to participate in its affairs; to
assist those of British birth arriving
in this country to better their social
conditions."

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TORONTO, CANADA

EDUCATIONAL

SPAIN CONSIDERING
EDUCATION REFORM

Senior Andrade Believes Changes
Should First Be Made in Uni-
versities and That People
Should Be Inspired to Help

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—All things point to a great quickening in educational endeavor in Spain. This is not merely part of the general and somewhat slow effort at regeneration, but in the new economic struggle which will result from the war, Spain, having an excellent advantage to start with, owing to her neutrality and her great war trade, which has brought vast riches into the country, will make a great attempt to take a higher place among the nations than she has done for long past. That, however, cannot be accomplished by a people among whom "analfabetismo," or illiteracy, is so rampant. If Spain wishes to join the advancing nations she must equip herself, and the thoughtful begin to perceive that this question of education, left in the past to the dalliances of the politicians and the influence of the clerics, is of higher importance than most of the questions that beset Spanish governments in these days.

Senior Rafael Andrade, who is a conscientious minister, if only a party servant, does not seem to think highly of the driving power of the State in matters of education, he thinks the most the State can do is to provide the materials and leave the people to do the rest. The regeneration of education must come from individuals, from society, because the mission of the State can consist only in providing the external conditions for the function of teaching. When considering the current estimates, he said he found the state of the whole Spanish educational system so lamentable that it was not singular he should be asked for reforms in every grade.

In recent times it had been much on the lips of the people, he pointed out, that they should begin with primary education, and especially with getting rid of the fatal "analfabetismo," because a house could only be built by first laying the foundations. "I consider," said Senior Andrade, "that this simile is not correct, that public instruction cannot be compared to construction, but only and always to an organization whose parts are always developed harmoniously. Nobody grieves more than myself about the 'analfabetismo' of Spain, but I think one should not lose sight of the fact that among the illiterates are many who learned in their childhood and afterward lost the ability through disuse, and that again there are many to whom it is no advantage to be able to read. And whilst the directing classes of the people do not set the example of a love of culture, popular instruction must be unfruitful."

From this the Minister of Public Instruction proceeds to argue that it is the university that makes the school, and therefore they should lose no time in reforming the universities. He thinks that the period for obtaining the degree of licentiate should be short and that useless studies should be cut out, while on the other hand the doctorate should represent real culture, for which mathematicians, scholars in natural science, philosophers and historians should be prepared. "Through the disorganization of the existing doctorate," he says, "other institutions for the amplification of studies have arisen, as the result of which they have acquired more authority than the universities themselves. It is necessary then, to grant to the Universidad de Laboratorios and the Universidad de Bibliotecas the means to prepare and publish works of investigation and all that is necessary for the fulfillment of those objects which have been in the hands of other organizations. These two works necessitate a third as a complement to them, the moral and physical education of the student. In the traditional times of our universities as much attention was given to the moral and physical education of the individual as to his intellectual culture, and that is the case today as regards the great foreign universities. Hence it is desirable to encourage, by every possible means, the students' residences, athletic and sporting clubs, and societies, which might help to intensify the corporate life of the pupils. I am certain that when such institutions are properly developed such things as the strikes of scholars, a disgrace upon our educational life, will disappear. The cause of these strikes and of all the other manifestations of scholarly indiscipline is the lack of institutions which give attention to the moral and physical education of the pupils. Let us not forget that athletic recreations change the temperament of a young man sooner than twenty moral treatises, but it will be to little purpose to reform the system of education if the professorate is not raised to a level compatible with its mission."

Senior Andrade considers that if the doctorate were recognized and the best of those who desired to dedicate themselves to teaching were sent abroad to complete their studies, obliging them thus to serve as assistants with corresponding recompense, a brilliant training school of professors would be established.

Meanwhile, and to put an end to the abuse in the existing system of the selection of professors, he hopes to reform the constitution of the bodies of judges who control the competition for them, by composing them of five professors of the class of the vacant chair, maintaining that they should be nominated automatically without

any intervention on the part of the Council of Instruction, and that they should only act at a time of such vacancies, in order that the interests of teaching might not be prejudiced. Senior Andrade hopes also to improve the economic condition of the professorate, while at the same time increasing the work. In agreement with petitions formulated by the professors, and moved by what is happening in the rest of Europe and in the faculties of sciences and letters in Spain, he has a scheme in view by which, as the chairs fall vacant, a proportion of them shall be so additionally endowed that the remuneration shall be equal to that of others.

"The problem of university education," he continued, "cannot be completely solved while secondary education remains as at present, permitting many students to enter the universities who are incapable of translating a summary from a French register, or some even who are ignorant of orthography. Of the graduates of education, certainly that which has failed most in our country is the secondary, and it is not because all the professors are incompetent, for in the institutes and the normals there are professors whose work is worthy of all praise. But the organization of these branches is so heterogeneous and so extravagant that no fruit can be extracted from them, and it is necessary to reorganize them as soon as possible. At the present time one finds a real crisis in this matter of secondary education spreading over the whole world. There are people who have considered it as a preparation for other careers, and it is in accordance with this idea that the French baccalaureate is divided into groups of letters and sciences. There are people also who consider it as a grade of culture in a social kind of way. My opinion is that institutes and Escuelas Normales ought to be established, that they should be chiefly centers of encyclopedic culture to complete the work of primary education, and that there should be complementary courses to prepare the students for teaching or to enter the faculties. It is clear that the means for moral and physical education are more than ever desirable in this class."

Senior Andrade added that it appeared to be forgotten in Spain that different systems ought to be established for town and country schools. In both cases the school should be a center of complete culture and should be properly equipped with lavatories, baths and other things promoting cleanliness; but the labor of the schoolmaster could not be efficacious unless he found enthusiasm in the surroundings of the pupil. Consequently, he wished to organize societies of fathers and mothers who would collaborate in the work of primary instruction, and oblige all those who constituted what might be called the intellectual body of the people to give such lessons as would complete the work of a master. While recognizing the necessity of devoting a large sum of money to the construction of new schools and educational institutions, the Minister of Public Instruction believes that the increased payment to masters and to other direct instruments of education should be attended to first. He proposes to set out a scheme of organizing what may be called complementary institutions of popular instruction, and to give a great impulse to "normal schools," schools of official apprenticeship and university extension. He wishes to reform the Council of Instruction, converting it into a consultative center constituted of representatives of the universities, institutes, industrial and normal schools, and the royal academies, with power to propose reforms to the minister.

A great scheme, with fine ideals.

EDUCATION NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special
education correspondent

LONDON, England.—University College (University of London) has issued its program of public lectures for the first term of the session 1917-18. These comprise 30 subjects in all, some of them extending to courses of six lectures each. To convey an idea of their great variety, a dozen subjects have been chosen for citation, in the order in which they are given being the order in which they appear on the list.

"Button Seals and Design Scarabs," by Professor W. M. Flinders Petrie.

"History and the War" (6 lectures), by Professor A. Pollard.

"Types of Climate in the Empire," by Professor L. W. Lyde.

"Engineering Plant in Large Hotels," by Mr. A. H. Barker.

"Venetian Painting up to Titian," by Mr. Tancred Borenius.

"Memoirs of St. Simon," by Professor F. C. Montague.

"The True Freedom of the Sea," by Professor Sir John Macdonell.

"Phonetics and its Value from the Imperial Standpoint," by Mr. D. Jones.

"The Psychology and Metaphysics of the 'Divina Commedia,'" (Six Barlow lectures), by Dr. E. G. Gardner.

"Hindu Religion and Philosophy" (6 lectures), by Mr. S. G. Kanhere.

"Housing Problems After the War" (6 lectures), by Professor S. D. Ashmore.

"The Philosophy of Bergson" (4 lectures), by Professor G. D. Hicks.

At the headmasters' conference held in the city of London with Dr. David in the chair, a protest was made against the proposal to lower the age limits for the India civil service to 17 as a minimum and 19 as a maximum. In the opinion of the conference, that particular recommendation of the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India would be detrimental to school work in the upper forms. The principal reason may thus be stated. There has lately been a general agreement among experts that the work in secondary schools should conform to two standards; first a general course of study up to the age of 16 or a little more, to be followed by an examination common to all boys

of that age; secondly a period of more specialized study during the last two years at school, when boys would have the opportunity to give increased attention to those subjects in which they had already showed proficiency; this latter period to be followed by no external examination, though individual schools might and probably would have their own tests of the thoroughness of the work done. A civil service examination for such important posts as those in the India civil service taken at an average age of 18 years would largely interfere with such an arrangement.

Accordingly the following resolution was passed unanimously by the headmasters present:

"That this conference regrets, on educational grounds, the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Public Services in India that the age limits for the examination be lowered from 22 and 24 to 17 and 19. If, however, the Government decides to lower the age, the conference strongly urges that in the educational interests of the candidates, and of other boys taught with them, no candidate be admitted to the examination under the age of 18 nor unless he is in possession of a school certificate or some similar qualifications."

The Manchester Education Committee has recently published a report on a scheme of work in connection with museums, art galleries, organized games, walks in the country, etc., arranged for the benefit of the children in the schools in the city working under the two-shift system on account of the military occupation of some school buildings. It would appear, from the accounts of headmasters and headmistresses, that considerable benefits have been derived from this enforced departure from the ordinary school routine. For the boys in the upper standards of one school a series of lessons was arranged at the Whitworth Art Gallery, whilst girls of about 12 to 13 years of age, from the same school, attended a course of lectures in Egyptology. Lessons in nature study and organized games were arranged for the scholars of several schools and were much appreciated. Country rambles for the study of field, pond, river, and meadow plants; and visits to various places for the special study of physical features, or for the inspection of buildings of historical, geographical or other interest, found a place on the curriculum of some schools; whilst special teachers were appointed to give courses on biology, geology, and botany at the University Museum, and on pictures at the City Art Gallery. The children were keenly interested in these courses, and the attendance was good; at the same time, the attitude of parents was generally favorable.

The general conclusions arrived at from the reports of head teachers were that, on the whole, favorable results had been obtained, and that the visits to the museums and art galleries for lessons in natural history, geology, botany, Egyptology, and art had proved exceedingly interesting and valuable, whilst the physical exercises, games, dancing, etc., added to the enjoyment of the children, cultivated grace of movement and love of fair play.

Recent events in Ireland show the need of unity and common sense in the ranks of the elementary teachers. It is their own professional paper, the Irish School Weekly, which warns them of the need of these qualities, and which points to the example of Scotland. "There," exclaims that journal, "the teachers are prepared to sacrifice much for a combination of forces." The circumstances that called forth this rebuke are briefly as follows: Following an announcement by the Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. Duke) of particulars with regard to the supplementary estimates for Irish primary education, the Teachers' National Organization summoned a special congress which was held in the round room of the Mansion House at Dublin. The room was packed; there must have been something like 1000 teachers present when the proceedings opened. Hundreds came long distances who were not delegates at all; hundreds of teachers who were never at a teachers' conference before. Two resolutions were passed in the morning session, the first expressing disappointment and indignation at the refusal of the national board to afford the properly authorized executive of the teachers' organization an opportunity of discussing the rules for the administration of Irish educational funds; the second protesting against the inadequacy of the recent supplemented grant, and comparing it unfavorably with the corresponding Scottish grant.

So far there was unanimity, but at the private meeting in the afternoon resolutions were passed (in regard to augmentations of salaries out of the grant) which tended to set the assistant teachers at variance with the principal teachers in the large city schools.

Apparently dissensions were not confined to these two groups, but were expressed by various classes of teachers and found their way into the public press. Moreover, an apple of discord was thrown into the meeting by a discussion at length as to the advisability of the Irish National Teachers' Organization joining the Trades Council, though no motion to this effect was permitted by the chairman. The central executive committee is now engaged in composing these differences, and with this object in view has asked the following bodies to send representatives to a conference: The Assistants' Union, the Principals' Union, the Undergraded Committee, the "Paper Promoted" Committee and the pensioners. The very names of some of these bodies indicate the need of effective organization in regard to Irish elementary education.

HUMANITIES FINDING
CHAMPIONS

Princeton University opened her doors several months ago to a conference of educators and publicists to consider ways and means of conserving such respect for the classical or "humanities" type of education as retains a place in the minds of school, college and university authorities, and to plan to regain for the basic studies of general education a primacy formerly generally conceded. The report of that conference is now to be had, and included in the volume is a very interesting symposium of favorable opinion gathered by projectors of the assembly. President Wilson and his immediate predecessors, Messrs. Taft and Roosevelt, Secretary of State Lansing, the Hon. Elihu Root, educators, business men of highest rank, authors, journalists, famous physicists and chemists and investigators in the field of natural science, believing in the cause, urged organization for an aggressive campaign; and forsoaking, once and for all, the defensive attitude in which "old school" men have been wont to stand for more than a generation, said, "Fight." Their letters, together with the record of the deliberations of the delegates, make a valuable appreciation of one phase of the war hardly as yet sufficiently noted by the public.

What is that phase? To be brief, it is the searching inquisition of the sort of results coming from schools, colleges and universities as they are being tested through the serviceability and adaptability of their alumni. In the forced, testing process which has come for institutions, for pedagogical programs and for youth and men claiming to be educated. Undoubtedly graduates of trade schools, schools of technology, agricultural colleges, schools of engineering, schools for domestic science and like exponents of a "practical" form of education are just now in great demand. To meet the necessities of war as now fought by nations, instead of by armies, and by civilians who make matériel as well as by military men who fight with submarines, aeroplanes and tanks, there must be enlistment of a host of men and women, experts in the applied natural sciences. Some of them have superimposed their special vocational training on the foundation of a cultural training, and some have not. But most of them can be fairly described as persons whose education, tested by standards of immediate availability of their knowledge, has equipped them to volunteer for national service with a maximum chance of being used. Mr. Hoover, a mining engineer by profession, Mr. Garfield, a student of finance and government, Mr. Edison, an inventor of genius—these are types of the men from whom both Government and nation are getting service of an extraordinarily valuable and strategic kind. Hence it is not at all surprising that it should begin to be argued, for this as well as for more general reasons of national preparedness, that a revolution must be wrought in American education.

School, teacher and pupil are to be subjected to the test of immediate efficiency in furnishing the State with "men who know," both during the period of the war and in the era of reconstruction following it. A Germany, so it is argued, that for so many months can defy an organized world arrayed against her, is able to do so because of a system of education that is superior. "Therefore," say these disputants and champions of the vocational, specialized type of education, "America, if she is to hold her own in war or in peace, must do likewise. The democracy that fights autocracy of a political sort, allied with military power that is fostered and aided by natural science, need not and should not reject fullest use of the sort of education that trains experts in practical affairs, and that, after training them, uses them either for military or civilian service, but always under the discipline of authority." A poll of the citizens of the United States today probably would favor a strong case for the educational forces of the country toward a type of education that makes an individual's first duty to himself and to the State to be self-supporting during days of peace, and of highest possible vocational efficiency in case of war.

It is against this trend that Professor West of Princeton and the other defenders of the older, formal, cultural and humanistic school of educators have aroused themselves; and to such purpose and in such numbers have the ranks of these protestants swelled that it is clear that the next decade is to see a very decided controversy, and with stubborn resistance, at least in the East and among the privately endowed colleges and universities, against the perpetuation or extension of a German ideal. The roots of these institutions, both historically and pedagogically, are in the British rather than in the Teutonic or Gallic centers of learning. During a period, beginning with Charles W. Eliot's presidency at Harvard University in 1869, and lasting till the first decade of this century was passed, German universities were passed, German universities, British and early American conceptions. Now there is a reaction, and it is rooted in the suspicion that education for life is somehow greater than education for making a living, and that history, philosophy, literature, ethics, and sociology as well as the discipline in discriminating use of language which comes from knowledge of Latin and Greek, give a man a foundation for civic service, social leadership, personal development in intellectual

and spiritual affairs, which he cannot get by over-concentration on nature-study and use of the natural sciences.

The controversy already has gone far enough to show that in Prof. Paul Shorey of the University of Chicago the "humanities" have a clever, facile, resourceful and aggressive champion, who has gifts as a popular exponent of the cause which Prof. Andrew West of Princeton lacks. The latter is tenacious, weighty, logical; but he has not the lightness of touch, swiftness of parry, and élan as a fighter that Professor Shorey has. A good second to Professor Shorey is Amherst's president, Dr. Meiklejohn. On the Pacific Coast the cause is well championed by President Foster of Reed College, in Oregon. President-elect Neilson of Smith College may be counted upon to defend the tradition long established at Northampton, if it is necessary to combat an invasion of the women's colleges by icomelastoc forces working for a "practical" form of women's education. Had Massachusetts a state university, coeducational in theory and practice, where girls seeking a vocational education could get it without running athwart the cultural tradition, the outlook for peace in that State would be brighter.

That this conservative reaction should find a center at Princeton is not surprising. Princeton as a theological and religious center has never bowed the knee to German rationalism, as have men of Harvard, Yale or Columbia training. It was at Princeton also that Woodrow Wilson, while college president, revised British university ideas and methods as his protest against the Germanization that he saw about him in the academic world.

STUDIES AFTER
WAR CONSIDERED

President Wheeler of University
of California Predicts an Interest
in Philosophy and Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BERKELEY, Cal.—Speaking tentatively in regard to the adjustments that universities and educational institutions generally will have to make in order to meet changed conditions after the war, Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the University of California, said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that in his opinion the movement in education will be away from the more materialistic areas of activity and toward the humanities. In order to save itself, civilization will turn to the study and contemplation of the more fundamental verities. Increased attention will be given to such studies as philosophy, religion, and the arts.

"This was what happened after the Napoleonic wars, and it is to be hoped that we shall see this process repeated after the present struggle. If the demoralization now going on in society proceeds too far however, if society does not promptly react with sufficient strength along the lines I have indicated, the race will go back three-tenths of the way to savagery. "Among the regenerative influences that it is to be hoped will assert themselves at the close of the great conflict, the universities will of course take a primary and effective part. And in this work the most potent function of the university will be to maintain and propagate a freshness of vision. It is when the verities are beheld for the first time, as in the university, that the vision is most clear. It will therefore be the duty and privilege of our educational institutions to maintain, amid the darkening materialism of the time, that clarity of thought and faith that only can preserve the fruits of our civilization. "We shall be confronted with the necessity of guarding against the loss of hope in the world; and with the sudden collapse of standards and institutions which the world has beheld, that will be no easy task. It is right here that the university will find a fruitful field of effort in the reconstruction days."

"It will not, however, be a period in which intellectual receipts will avail anything. The time for the teaching of mere formulas is over. What the universities must present to their students and help to maintain for the world, is an attitude of mind. "How strong the tendency will be toward a materialistic reaction in world thought after the war or how long such a period of doubt and demoralization if it does come, is likely to last, we cannot, of course, tell at the present time. After the Civil War in the United States it continued for three years, from 1865 to 1868. During that period the whole area of our civilization was at a low ebb. The years 1869 and 1870 marked the turning point toward better things. "As to just what changes in university organization may be necessary to meet the demands of reconstruction it is too early to say, except that it is known that extension work will be developed and made to serve a large part in the new order. Here we are using the extension organization over a large field and are constantly enlarging the area of its operation both geographically and in subject-matter. I am personally giving a great deal of my time to that work."

TENNESSEE HELPS
STATE UNIVERSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—The recent enactment of the Tennessee Legislature, by which the State University is to receive \$1,000,000, will result in taking that institution out of the class

which is at the mercy of each new Legislature, and will place it upon a solid financial basis.

At a meeting of the board of directors, a building committee was appointed and the determination was reached to devote \$800,000 of this fund to the erection of new department buildings and dormitories, many of the present ones being nearly 100 years old, very primitive and in point of comfort and equipment, entirely inadequate to the requirements of a modern seat of learning. An additional \$75,000 will be expended upon an agriculture experiment station, to be located in Maury County, Middle Tennessee, while \$100,000 will be used to liquidate the old university debt.

By revising the budget, the board has been enabled to increase the salaries of most of the professors.

EDUCATIONAL WORK IN
NEW JERSEY MUSEUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

TRENTON, N. J.—The New Jersey State Museum, now a branch of the Department of Conservation and Development, has been reorganized upon an educational basis. So far as possible the museum will serve in the capacity of a library of teaching materials, from which reference exhibits may be drawn upon request.

Since the plan was adopted, more than 225 school classes of Trenton and vicinity have visited and made use of the museum collections. Teachers have brought classes to study natural history, the industries, geology and special exhibits. The museum does everything possible to cooperate with teachers in arranging materials. During the coming year the museum hopes to make its facilities available to schools throughout the State. So far as is known no other state museum has attempted such a state-wide dissemination of its materials.

The museum has prepared several hundred industrial process charts. These are all arranged on mounts of standard sizes which can be easily packed. Each chart is plainly labeled, and in most cases there will be additional photographs and literature to help the teacher in using the chart. So far they cover the following subjects: cotton, silk, wool, flax, asbestos, rubber, cork, chocolate, flour, cereals, paint and varnish, felt hatmaking, pens, pencils, glass, leather, zinc, cement, etc. Other subjects are being added constantly, and further suggestions as to those most needed in schools will be welcomed. As funds and helpers are somewhat limited at present, charts are being made up only by dozens which should be made up by hundreds, but it is hoped that the supply may increase gradually with the demand, until every school in the State can be supplied with the necessary charts at the time they are most needed.

Besides these charts there will be sets of birds and small mammals to lend. Each box will contain one mounted specimen of the bird or mammal, 25 colored plates of the bird or mammal for distribution in class during the lesson, and a leaflet containing descriptive material.

NEW ORLEANS' DENIES
SCHOOLS TO ADULTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Public schools are for children, and are definitely and permanently closed to adults, no matter what their need or desire for education, even in rudimentary lines of study, is the decision rendered by the New Orleans School Board on the petition of Mrs. R. Robertson, an adult, who asked to be allowed to study English and history in the high school. The petition was denied and a precedent established for other similar requests.

The decision is a blow to the plans of the committees working for the Americanization of foreign-born residents. These committees, of which there is one for each ward, had planned to send some of the most progressive of the students in the public schools they are opening, to the public schools, but now this cannot be done.

The board, in its ruling says: "We deem it inadvisable to permit adults and married ladies to enter the public schools."

Use of one of the school buildings once a week for social gatherings of the parents' club of that school was granted after considerable opposition by two of the members. This is the first time such permission has been granted by this board.

EXTENSION WORK IN
RELATION TO WAR

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—The University of North Carolina is this year modifying and revising its school scheme of extension work, so as to adapt it to the needs of the present hour.

President Edward K. Graham has recently outlined the plans for this extension work. "No assistance of greater value," he said, "could be rendered the Government at this time, and the nation after the war, than by making clear American aims, purposes, and ideals directly in relation to the present war, and indirectly by giving it background. American universities should concern themselves with the task in the same thorough-going fashion that has marked the organization of the great activities of the Government." President Graham pleads for an organization for these institutions, with a central bureau at Washington, for the exchange of ideas, so that by sound and fundamental instruction the schools may teach "what it means to be an American in 1917 and after."

OPPORTUNITIES FOR
HISTORY TEACHERS

United States Bureau of Education
Issues Bulletin Regarding
Lessons From the Great War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Bureau of Education, of the Department of the Interior, has issued a teachers' leaflet entitled, "Opportunities for History Teachers," for distribution to teachers of history throughout the United States. How the lessons of the great war may be taught in the schoolroom is one of the points touched upon in the leaflet, which is the first of a series of leaflets which will be circulated at various intervals.

That the American teacher of history is this year planning his work under conditions at once perplexing and inspiring is the bureau's statement in announcing the new work. In its appeal to teachers the bureau says: "The nation has finally been drawn into a great war—a war which demands for its successful prosecution not only efficient and courageous service in the army and navy but also the loyal cooperation of millions of men and women who are not enrolled in the fighting forces nor directly responsible for the civil administration on which these forces depend."

"First of all comes the duty of keeping, for teacher and pupil, the habit of at least trying to see things as they really were and are. This is not easy at any time. It is peculiarly difficult at such a time as this, when too many people believe a slight distortion of facts may be a patriotic duty. In the long run loyalty to the country, as well as loyalty to history, are best served by looking facts squarely in the face."

"The training of young people and of the parents through the pupils to take an intelligent part in the decision of public questions is important enough at any time, but it is peculiarly so in this war, whose meaning for the individual citizen is not so easily brought home. In 1823 and 1827, when the Monroe Doctrine was under discussion, Daniel Webster referred to the people who thought that Americans had no interest in the European system of mutual insurance for hereditary rulers against popular movements. 'What,' they said, 'have we to do with Europe? The thunder, it may be said, rolls at a distance. The wide Atlantic rolls between us and danger; and, however others may suffer, we shall remain safe.' Webster's answer to this question was strikingly similar to some of the utterances of President Wilson, 'I think it is a sufficient answer to this to say that we are one of the nations of the earth. . . . We have as clear an interest in international law as individuals have in the laws of society.'"

"That was said long before the submarine and the wireless had broken down still further our 'splendid isolation.' Today we are fighting for our own rights, but, over and above those special rights of our own, we are fighting for international law itself, without which no nation can be safe, least of all those democratic governments which are less effectively organized for war than for peace."

"No one can take an intelligent part in a great conflict for the safety of democracy under an orderly system of international law unless he is really interested in and knows something about other nations than his own—about the difference between a republican government like our own or that of France or the scarcely less democratic constitution of Great Britain on the one side, and in sharp contrast to all of these, a strongly monarchical system like that of the German Empire, in which the most important measures affecting the national welfare may be practically determined by a single hereditary sovereign or a small group of such sovereigns."

NEED OF A CENTRAL
EDUCATION CONTROL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That retention of the system of local control of educational matters nullifies the fundamentals of the United States Constitution is the belief expressed by Dr. Robert M. McElroy, education director of the National Security League. "Our decentralized system absolutely breaks down," says Dr. McElroy, "under such problems as the assimilation of immigration. It is ridiculous to say that a boy in the mountains of North Carolina has the same educational opportunities as a New York City boy. Equal chance for all will never be possible until there is some central control of education, possibly through a place in the President's cabinet."

MEMPHIS VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Federal aid to the amount of \$20,000 under the Smith-Hughes bill, will go to the Memphis Vocational High School. As there is no other school of this character within a radius of 400 miles, the Board of Education is expecting 1000 or more students to avail themselves of these vocational advantages. The appropriation from the Government will enable the board to broaden the work so that it will include architectural and mechanical drawing, electrical engineering, and manual training, and instruction in the more practical crafts. During the coming winter, a new electrical and mechanical building, with modern equipment will be erected on the school campus.

THE HOME FORUM



The Sea

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The sea! the sea! the open sea!
The blue, the fresh, the ever free!
Without a mark, without a bound,
It runneth the earth's wide regions
round;
It plays with the clouds, it mocks the
skies,
Or like a cradled creature lies.

I'm on the sea! I'm on the sea!
I am where I would ever be;
With the blue above, and the blue
below,
And silence wheresoe'er I go;
If a storm should come and wake the
deep,
What matter, I shall ride and sleep.

I love (oh, how I love) to ride
On the fierce, foaming, bursting tide,
When every mad wave drowns the
moon,
Or whistles aloft his tempest tune,
And tells how goeth the world below,
And why the sou'west blasts do blow.

I never was on the dull, tame shore,
But I loved the great sea more and
more,
And backwards flew to her billowy
breast,
Like a bird that seeketh its mother's
nest:
And a mother she was, and is, to me;
For I was born on the open sea.
—Bryan Waller Procter.

Patriots and Gentlemen

It is our business carefully to cultivate, to rear to the utmost vigor and maturity every sort of generous and honest feeling that belongs to our nature: to bring the dispositions that are lovely in private life into the service and conduct of the Commonwealth; so to be patriots as not to forget that we are gentlemen.—Edmund Burke.

Hawthorne's Squashes

Multitudes of bees used to bury themselves in the yellow blossoms of the summer squashes. This, too, was a deep satisfaction; although when they had laden themselves with sweets they flew away to some unknown hive which would give back nothing in requital of what my garden had contributed. But I was glad thus to fling a benediction upon the passing breeze with the certainty that somebody must profit by it, and that there would be a little more honey in the world to allay the sourness and bitterness which mankind is always complaining of. Yes, indeed, my life was the sweeter for that honey.

Speaking of summer squashes, I must say a word of their beautiful and varied forms. They presented an endless diversion of urns and vases, shallow or deep, scalloped or plain, molded in patterns which a sculptor would do well to copy, since Art has never invented anything more graceful. A hundred squashes in the green were worthy, in my eyes at least, of being rendered indestructible in marble.

But not merely the squeamish love of the beautiful was gratified by my toil in the kitchen garden. There was a hearty enjoyment, likewise, in observing the growth of the crook-necked winter squashes, from the first little bulb with the withered blossom adhering to it, until they lay strewn upon the soil, big, round fellows, hiding their heads beneath the leaves, but turning up their great yellow roundness to the moonlight sun. Gazing at them I felt that by my agency something worth living for had been done.—Hawthorne.

"The scope of history has gradually widened till it has come to include every aspect of the life of humanity. No one would now dare to maintain with Seelye that history was the biography of states, and with Freeman that it was merely past politics. The growth of nations, the achievements of men of action, the rise and fall of parties remain among the most engrossing themes of the historian; but he now casts his net wider and embraces the whole record of civilization." G. P. Goetz writes in "History and Historians in the Nineteenth Century." "The influence of nature, the pressure of economic factors, the origin and transformation of ideas, the contribution of art, religion and philosophy, literature and law, the material conditions of life,

the fortunes of the masses—such problems now claim his attention in no less degree. He must see life steadily and see it whole.

"The literary genre which embraces the non-political aspects of civilization is most conveniently termed 'Kulturgeschichte,' and its founder was Voltaire. His 'Siècle de Louis XIV' was the first work in which the whole life of a nation is portrayed. In like manner his 'Essai sur les Mœurs' is the first real history of civilization, the first work in which an attempt is made to weave the numberless threads into a single design. Where Voltaire opened the way, other historians followed. Winckelmann treated the history of ancient art as a revelation of the Greek mind. Heeren explored the development of commerce. Justus Möser discovered the peasant, and ex-

Riehl, an Historian of the People

hibited the connection between economic and political organization. Herder and the Romantics listened for the whisperings of the Folk-soul. The historians Schlosser and Guizot march on a broad front. Yet the full importance of 'Kulturgeschichte' was rarely recognized during the first half of the Nineteenth Century, and the surveys of civilization essayed by Wachsmuth and Kolb were little more than an aggregation of unrelated details.

"It is a commonplace that the revolution of 1848 directed the attention of statesmen and historians to the Fourth Estate as that of 1789 to the Tiers Etat. It was this great event which in the main determined the life-work of Riehl, a member of the Triumvirate to which historians of culture look back as the pioneers and models of their craft. . . . His lectures attracted large and enthusiastic audiences. Action attended his classes and recorded his impressions long after. 'One man living has an equal grasp of the moving and abiding forces of society. Over thirty years ago, before Burckhardt or Friedländer, Buckle or Symonds, Riehl began to lecture on the history of civilization, revealing to his fortunate audience new views of history, deeper than any existing literature.'

"Folk-study he declared, was an independent science, the unfinished creation of the last century; but the materials, though not the idea, were as old as history. Homer and the Old Testament were rich in one, and Herodotus, who had a clear conception of ethnography, was the father of folk-study as well as of history. Tacitus first systematically related the people to the country in his 'Germania.' Not till Justus Möser, the true founder of social history, was a further step taken. The 'History of Osnabrück' was the first work in which the mass of the people came by their rights. The next half-century witnessed contributions to an historical sociology from various sources—the creation of statistics by Achenwall, Adam Smith's studies of economic life, Karl Ritter's emphasis on geography, Savigny's natural history of law, above all the mythological and philological works of the Grimms. It was only recognized that man could only develop within the limits imposed by nature. It was on these foundations that his chief work, the 'Natural History of the German People,' rested. In the preface to the first volume, 'Land and People,' he explains that he has learned from his wanderings over the country that types and characters have a definite historical and natural origin. The people, once merely a decorative background, are now the chief figure in the picture, and the main task alike of the historian and the politician is to understand the laws of their growth."

"Riehl's keen insight into the connection of nature and man was not accompanied by the recognition of the importance of other factors. His relative indifference to the State led Treitschke to dismiss him as a publicist of the salon. Like Jacob Grimm, he preferred the type to the individual. He was not a man of great credit. He looked first to the living people and only then to the printed word. He knew little of the Middle Ages. He was the most unprofessional of historians. His achievement was to emphasize the inextinguishable interest of the life of the people, and to inquire by what influences that life was determined and through what channels it expressed itself. Goethe testifies to the delight with which his contemporaries welcomed the pictures of Riehl, and how they set out on walking tours of observation and discovery. He found interest and meaning in the dustiest districts and people, and turned dust to gold. He was sometimes described by liberal critics as the theorist of the reaction after 1848; but it was the gentle, poetic conservatism which loved the 'good old times.'"

Björnson's Verse

not related with grammatical precision.

"Conciseness of style in thought and word permitted no lyrical elaboration of figures or description; it restricted the poet to brief hints of the way he would go, and along which he wished to guide the reader. Herein lies the source of much of the power of Björnson's patriotic songs and poems of popular agitation. Those who read or hear or sing them are made to think or at least to feel, the unwritten poetry between the lines."

"Björnson's diction corresponds to the quality of style thus briefly characterized. The modern Norwegian language has no considerable highly developed special vocabulary for poetic use. From the diction of prose the poet must quarry and carve the verbal material for his verse. It sometimes seems, indeed, as if it were hard for Björnson to find the right block and fit it, nicely cut, into his line. In describing his diction critics have used the figures of hewing and of hammer-strokes, but then have said that it is not so much laborious effort we hear as the natural falling into place of words—heavy with thought and feeling."

"Such then, in melody, rhythm, style, diction is the form of Björnson's verse: compact, reticent, suggestive, without elaborate verbal ornamentation, strong with the long-vibrating power of the deeply-felt, but half-expressed. It challenges and stimulates the hearer or reader to an immense activity of appropriation, which brings a fine reward."

The Dusk

The slender moon and one pale star,
A rose-leaf and a silver bee,
From some . . . garden blown afar,
Go down the gold deep tranquilly.

The purple martin darts about
The purlieus of the iris fen;
The king-bird rushes up and out,
He screams and whirls and screams again.

A thrush is hidden in a maze
Of cedar buds and tamarack bloom,
He throws his rapid flexible phrase,
A flash of emeralds in the gloom.

A soft wind passes lightly drawn,
A wave leaps silverly and stirs
The rustling sedge, and then is gone
Down the black cavern in the firs.

—Duncan Campbell Scott.

In the Age of the Emperor Nero

History repeats itself; and the struggles of today to expose the evils of human autocracy are making past heroic deeds which scorned "the miserable aims that end in self" more than ordinarily vivid. Hence Dean Farrar's story, "Darkness and Dawn," dealing with the reign of the Emperor Nero, is enhanced in interest. In it he contrasts the excesses and futility of fickle human ambitions, with the sweet peace, and steadfastness, which characterized the deeds of the early Christians, and ends the book with the following lucid survey of the inevitable struggle between the true ideals and the false.

"Paganism again and again," he says, "wrestled with Christianity, and put forth all its forces. It strove to rival the new faith by ritual splendor and orgiastic rites, and the extreme sensuality of superstition." It strove to put forth Pythagoras, or Socrates, or Apollonius of Tyana as parallels to Christ; and Stoicism and Neoplatonism as substitutes for the truths of the gospel. It kindled its expiring lamps with 'sparks from the incorruptible fountain of wisdom,' and turned its back on the Sun of Righteousness, from which they were deprived. It tried all that sneers and banter could do in the writings of the Pseudo-Lucian, and all the power and passion of argument in the books of Porphyry, Hierocles, and Celsus. Waging deadly war against all who called themselves Christians, it tried to burn them at its stakes, to crucify them on its countless gibbets, to devour them by its herds of wild beasts,

at least to daunt them by its terrible tortures. On every field Christians met and conquered them with the two sacred and invincible weapons of martyrdom and innocence.

"The church escaped from and soared out of their reach on the two great wings of pureness and kindness, and so 'by the irresistible might of weakness' shook the world." The Christians refuted the arguments against them; they turned the edge of the jeers; they exposed the feebleness of the philosophers who wrote to denounce them. Meekly enduring the tortures devised against them 'they stood safe' (as said their martyr Cyprian); 'stronger than their conquerors, the beaten and lacerated members conquered the beating and lacerating hooks.' These obscure sectaries—barbarians, Orientals, Jews, slaves, artisans—fought against the indignant world, and won. And when they had won, and in proportion as they won, they ennobled and purified the world. Wrestling with the pagan curse of corruption, they made pure the homes, and the conversation, and the amusements, and the literature, and the faith alone sets before mankind the Divine Example of a Perfect and Sinless Man, and alone offers the sure promises of pardon and of peace. All the best wisdom of the world lies in the brief Book of its New Covenant, and all the hopes of the world lie centered in the faithful acceptance of its Law and of its Life."

clousiveness they taught the inalienable rights of humanity, they confronted tyranny, they inspired nations with the spirit of liberty, they flung over the oppressed a shield of adamant, they taught that all men are the children of God. Intellectually, socially, politically, in national life and in individual life, in art and in literature, Christianity has inspired all that the world has seen of the best and noblest, and still offers to . . . every man the purest hope, the divinest comfort, the loftiest aspirations. To talk of the 'crimes of Christianity' is a preposterous paradox. There is not one evil thought that can be thought, not one evil deed that can be done, which is not utterly alien from its true spirit. Crimes, indeed, without number have been committed in its name. Kings, and priests, and peoples have misinterpreted its documents, forged its commissions, falsified the image and superscription of its current coins, while 'swarms of vile creatures have made it an inexhaustible prey.' But it has lived through all, and has suffered that which would have been tenfold death to aught less than Divine. And even yet, after nearly nineteen centuries have sped since its Dawn began, and its Sun of Righteousness arose with healing in his wings, this faith alone sets before mankind the Divine Example of a Perfect and Sinless Man, and alone offers the sure promises of pardon and of peace. All the best wisdom of the world lies in the brief Book of its New Covenant, and all the hopes of the world lie centered in the faithful acceptance of its Law and of its Life."

The Mulberry Tree

Oh, the mulberry tree is of trees the queen!

Bare long after the rest are green:

But as time steals onward, while none perceives,

Slowly she clothes herself with leaves—

Hides her fruit under them, hard to find.

And, being a tree of steadfast mind,

Makes no show of blossom or berry.

Lures not a bird to come and make merry

Under her boughs, her rough dark boughs—

The prudent mulberry tree.

But by and by, when the flowers grow few

And the fruits are dwindling and small to view—

Out she comes in her matron grace

With the purple myriads of her race:

Full of plenty from root to crown,

Showering plenty her feet adown.

While far overhead hang gorgeously

Large luscious berries of sanguine dye.

For the best grows highest, always highest,

Upon the mulberry tree.

—Dinah Mulock Craik.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, NOV. 8, 1917

EDITORIALS

Mother and Daughter

IF THE people of England do not, even at the eleventh hour, deal, and deal radically, with the question of drink, they will find the great Dominions disinclined either to accept their advice or to acknowledge their leadership in the immediate future. There is no doubt whatever of this, and if any man doubts it, let him turn to the message which Dr. Jowett has just written home after his tour through the Dominion of Canada. Dr. Jowett has had no difficulty in discovering what Canada feels on the subject, and what Canada feels on the subject is almost a sense of disgrace over the sensuous determination of the majority of the British people not only to gratify their animal instinct for drink, but to attempt to justify it by a resource to almost incredibly foolish and puerile arguments. Some of these arguments are not merely puerile, they are positively immoral, and one of them is the insistence on the hopelessly exploded theory that there is a quality in drink which gives it a food value. Now the greatest investigation ever made into the physical health of the country was that made in the year 1904, by the Committee on Physical Deterioration, and this committee, after the most exhaustive inquiries, published its opinion not only that there was no food value in drink, but that the effect of alcohol drinking, even in moderation, was poisonous in its results. But what the Canadian people resent most is not this childish misrepresentation of facts, but the horrible truth that their own troops, recruited under prohibition, trained under prohibition, transported in prohibition ships, are flung, in England, into camps open to all the temptations of drink, with the result that the man succumbing to these temptations returns to Canada a physical and moral wreck.

Now the worst part of this abomination is the fact that before the Canadian troops were sent to England, the Canadian Government stipulated that the Canadian camps should be maintained clean of drink. The English Government and the English people know how this promise has been kept. It has been kept in the selfishness of a love for personal indulgence and that greed for personal profit, which is disgracing a large portion of the English people at the present moment. Why the Canadian people do not rise up and say, finally and decisively, this thing shall not be, is one of the mysteries of the war. But because they are not doing so, it does not mean that they are forgetting. The terrible reality is that the profits of a trade and the appetites of its patrons have come athwart the good word of a people and the interests of an empire, with the result that the people across the Atlantic today do not hesitate to place the demon of alcohol side by side with the savagery of the Hun.

How all this is going to end, no man can tell. The mills of God may grind slowly, but it is certain that they grind exceeding small, and statesmen who have not the courage to do right because it is right, will most certainly experience the results of evil because it is evil. There is not the smallest doubt that the efficiency of the United Kingdom in the war has been heavily handicapped by the determination of its people to drink. The King and the Prime Minister, Lord Kitchener and Lord Roberts, Lord Curzon and Mr. Bonar Law, Admiral Jellicoe and Marshal Joffre, have all declared, in unmistakable terms, that the country might at least support its soldiers at the front by sacrificing its mere sensual pleasures in the safety of the rear, while the war lasts. But it seems as if the ordinary drinker is so mesmerized by drink that he cannot free himself, and as if the country will not be freed unless there arises some man statesman enough to understand that the winning of the war is being delayed by the mastery of drink more than by all the Germans on the earth. Did not Mr. Lloyd George himself once declare, that drink had done more damage to the nation than all the German submarines?

Turn for one moment to something by which it is possible to test what drink is doing. The last eight months of the sale of vodka in Russia cost that country a net loss of £11,000,000. The first four months of prohibition showed a saving of £14,000,000; the first year of prohibition, a saving of £81,000,000; and the first nine months of the year 1916, the last figures available, a saving of £151,000,000. Bank deposits during the last of the vodka years amounted to £8,000,000, the same deposits during a single year of prohibition rose to £177,000,000, and yet there are people crazy enough to insist that no country can afford to sacrifice the revenue it derives from drink. To the man, however, who is determined to drink, and who cannot sacrifice his own petty pleasure to the good of humanity, no argument is of any avail. In an emergency, he will always fall back on the liberty of the subject. He forgets that the liberty of the subject was not inquired into when conscription was passed. He is bitterly critical, quite often, of the conscientious objector, but he is a conscientious objector himself, only his objection is to interference with his own appetites. It is absolutely nothing to him that the food of the country has been wasted, that the man power of the country has been sapped, that the morality of the country is deteriorating, provided only he is not deprived of what Mr. Stiggins terms his "vanity." He will even show his contempt for the opinions of men like the Prime Minister, and the leader of the Opposition, like Marshal Joffre and Admiral Jellicoe, by representing the prohibitionist, in his cartoons, as a sort of sober Mr. Stiggins, and by becoming either virtuously indignant when he sees a drunken man, or perhaps, what is worse still, treating that degrading sight as a joke. Not many months ago one of these jokes, in the shape of a wounded soldier, was charged with burglary, at the Derby Assize, before Mr. Justice Rowlatt. Mr. Justice Rowlatt, like all the judges of the High Court, is a gentleman who knows something of the world, yet so horrified was he at the condition presented to him that he declared that condi-

tions like this would dissolve society itself, and that it might be necessary to make a clean sweep of the liquor trade if such things were to occur. But these things are nothing to the moderate drinker compared with his drink.

Canada, however, does not see it in this way. Canada has been striving to clean her house of drink, and, having cleaned it, finds the old conditions still prevalent in the house of her mother. It is no good anybody in the United Kingdom shutting their eyes to what this means. It was not just for amusement that 60,000 married women, in one month, in the Province of Ontario alone, set their names to this petition:—"We do not believe that our King will refuse the aid of Canada's sons nor appreciate our patriotic efforts less if you keep faith with us and make it known to his ministers and commanders that our boys are sent on the one condition that intoxicating liquors shall be prohibited in their ranks." Once again, the world knows the conditions that exist. It is not the first time that daughters have striven to take the gin bottle out of the hands of their mothers, but it is to be hoped that in this case the effort will be successful.

Equal Suffrage Wins New York

AFTER a fight that has been practically continuous for almost threescore and ten years, "woman's rights," as they were fought for by Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucy Stone, and other devoted women in the forties, fifties, and sixties, and as they have been fought for by a score of able and persistent followers of these pioneers down to the present time, have been granted in the State of New York. The first equal suffrage convention in the United States, of which there is any record, was held in New York in 1848. In 1853 Susan B. Anthony made her first plea for "woman's rights" before the Legislature at Albany. Since then, and up to very recent years, the experience of suffrage leaders in the Empire State has been alternately that of hope and disappointment. There was always a suffrage bill before the Legislature, and the measure always had friends among the legislators. Sometimes the prospects for its passage seemed bright, sometimes gloomy, but nothing definite came with the long years of waiting.

Although it was something difficult to realize, the cause was meanwhile making headway. Concessions fraught with deep significance were now and then allowed by the political leaders and managers. The question was permitted to go direct to the people. The people were not prepared for it, and it failed. Opposition arose in quarters where it was least expected. Men of prominence, who expressed the highest regard for woman's intellectual qualities, in crucial moments expressed doubts as to her political qualifications. The fight for suffrage in New York, against all forms of discouragement, has developed among women a persistence that has commanded the admiration, and a patience that has compelled the respect, of men.

Since the entrance of the United States into the war, the attitude displayed by the suffrage leaders has won over thousands of men who formerly had been in opposition. Although they were naturally constrained to carry on the campaign just closed, the winning of the war was espoused by them as the paramount issue. They gave their assistance heartily and enthusiastically to the support of the President's war policies. They encouraged volunteering, helped in the draft, did splendid work for the first and second Liberty Loans, assisted in all relief movements, marched in processions, visited the encampments, did everything, in short, that the nation could expect of its women, and thus they shattered preconceived opinions, broke down prejudices, and won confidence.

It should not be overlooked that, in this last and successful campaign for suffrage in New York, the friendship of the national Administration has been a powerful factor. At a time when the tactics pursued by a certain element in the suffrage ranks was threatening to bring the entire movement into unpopularity, the unqualified indorsement of the cause by the President, and by members of his Cabinet, carried great weight. New York was in the mood to stand by the President in everything, and a great majority of the voters took his word for it that the granting of equal suffrage to women would be a simple act of justice.

As a result of Tuesday's voting in New York, equal suffrage has jumped from the Missouri River to the Atlantic Coast. Illinois has qualified suffrage only. New York is the first Eastern State to follow the example set by the Territory of Wyoming in 1869, and by the State of Colorado in 1893. There is still a wide gap between Kansas and New York, but, now that the "solid East" is broken, that gap will probably soon be closed.

The Government Should Do It

WHENEVER the Government of the United States has found it necessary to call upon the people for support of that Government's plans, it has met with a ready and hearty cooperation, witness the oversubscription to the two Liberty Loans, the food conservation campaign, and the acceptance of the meatless and wheatless days. Now this is as it should be, and every true American is glad and willing to help the country in every possible way, financially as well as morally. But there is another side to this question. If the people are willing and glad to cooperate with the Government, surely the Government can do no less than be willing to cooperate with the people. But has this been the case?

When the food bill was delayed by Congress, Congress was severely criticized by the press of the country for preventing the Food Administrator from giving the full benefit of his wide practical experience to help the people by the lowering of the cost of food. The people were told that Mr. Hoover's plans were already laid, and that he was only waiting for the word from Congress in order that he might act freely in behalf of the people and relieve an almost unbearable condition of things. The Food Administrator has had the full permission of Congress for unhampered action for almost two months. Has there been any reduction in food prices? In Massachusetts communities these conditions have been noted

within a day or two: Eggs selling at 65 cents per dozen, bacon, at 45 cents per pound; sugar, practically unobtainable, and when it can be purchased, selling at a price of from 10 to 15 cents per pound; milk, selling at 14 to 15 cents per quart; bread, at 10 and 15 cents per loaf; coal, usually priced at \$10 per ton and upward; and even the humble codfish held, in salt, at the remarkable price of from 22 to 25 cents per pound. And so on.

Now none of these things are luxuries. They are all absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the family. Yet, when some milk dealers in Boston undertook to sell milk to the people over the counter at the price of 10 cents per quart, which, by the way, was considered a high price a year or so ago, immediately the Food Administrator in Boston was notified that it caused a hardship to certain of the small milk dealers. They were promised relief if hardship could be proved. They are now getting the relief in an increased price. The same thing obtained when the coal producers notified the Government that they were mining coal at a loss, on existing prices. An investigation followed, and Washington authorized them to raise the price of bituminous coal 45 cents a ton. This was only setting the example. Shall we now have a host of other producers and contractors, making the statement that they are doing business at a loss, and somehow getting the "relief" desired? How about the people? Is there no relief in sight for them? The producer says he has to raise the price of goods because of the high cost of labor. This is going round a circle, it seems, for the laborer demands higher wages in order to meet the high cost of living.

Let us get down to facts in all this food supply business. There is an abundance of everything that is necessary for the maintenance and comfort of the people in this country. If the Government can conscript millions of young men for military service, surely they can conscript those unfit for military service and outside the military age, and place them in positions that need to be filled for the benefit of the whole people. Secretary McAdoo thinks "it is a great honor to announce to the American people that the second Liberty Loan is an overwhelming success." The American people would consider it an even greater honor to the Government, now that this crisis is past, if that Government, instead of making any more promises and appointing more commissions and committees, would buckle down to fight this battle of the people against the high cost of living, with the same vigor and effectiveness that the people have evidenced in their efforts to make the second Liberty Loan a success.

Liège

"LIÈGE OWES Notger to God, and everything else to Notger." So ran a popular saying in the old city and the "pays" of Liège, some 900 years ago, and for many centuries thereafter. Indeed, the Liégeois, although they may not any longer believe it, say it still on occasion, with all that "half humorous whole serious" emphasis which is begotten of attachment to an old tradition. Notger, indeed, was a famous prince-bishop, by far the most famous of all the prince-bishops who ruled the people of Liège, and quarreled with them, almost uninterruptedly, from the end of the Sixth Century to the end of the Eighteenth. And yet Notger's chief claim to distinction was the astonishing facility with which he succeeded in annexing the land of his neighbors. For something over 400 years before his day, Liège had been a place of no special importance. It first emerges from the haze of tradition at about the middle of the Sixth Century, when one of the many Christian missionaries who, in those times, traveled over northwestern Europe came, one day, to the spot where the waters of the Legia flow into those of the Meuse, and determined to build a chapel there. The missionary's name was Monulp, and gradually, as so often happened, a little colony sprang up round his chapel, until, a century or so later, in the place of a few scattered houses there was a town, and a town so favored that my lord the Bishop of Tongres was wont to make it his chief place of abode.

More and more did his successors incline towards Liège, and less and less towards Tongres, until St. Hubert—they were all saints in those days—after building a great church over St. Monulp's chapel, determined to live at Liège altogether. Then came the famous Notger. He was, from the first, entirely devoted to Liège, and Tongres found no place in all his thoughts. As a soldier he could not fail to recognize the strategic importance of the town. It commanded one of the two important passages of the Meuse in this district, the other being at Namur, and it was obviously a site for a great city. Notger, anyway, evidently determined to make the most of the opportunity. He no longer called himself the Bishop of Tongres, but the Bishop of Liège, and at once proceeded to make the name of the new see respected by those around him. He expanded his borders in all directions, until, finally, he obtained for his possessions recognition as an independent principality of the Empire.

Now Liège was naturally gratified at its distinction, but it had, in after years, many reasons for wishing that the right hand of its episcopal ruler had not been made so strong. For centuries afterward the history of the town records little else than the continuous efforts of the citizens to free themselves from the exactions of the prince-bishop, and the prince-bishop was forever calling in the aid of the Emperor, or the Dukes of Brabant, to help him in the suppression of his unruly subjects. Sometimes the subjects would get the upper hand, as they did, in the Fourteenth Century, when they forced Bishop Adolph de la Marck to sign a charter which made large concessions to the popular demand, or when, during the episcopate of Louis de Bourbon, they rose against the bishop, thrust him out of the city, and, with bewildering temerity, declared war on Philip V. Duke of Burgundy. Their triumph was, however, generally short-lived. It was not long before Bishop Adolph had torn up the charter, and as for the war on Philip V, it resulted only in Philip's son, the famous Charles the Bold, marching against the people of Liège, utterly defeating them, and razing the walls of their city to the ground. The Liégeois, however, were not easily repressible, and, when they were not

fighting against a bishop, they were forming themselves into factions, like the Cluroux and Grignoux of the early Seventeenth Century, and fighting amongst themselves. Finally, however, the bishops triumphed over everything, and when Maximilian Henry of Bavaria was bishop, during the period 1650-1688, he, at last, put an end to all internal strife and imposed a regulation which abolished all the free institutions of the citizens and the powers of the guilds. Thereafter, the bishops were chiefly engaged in maintaining their neutrality in the various wars around them, and in preventing their territory from being ravaged by invading armies. In this they were only in part successful. Liège was taken by Marlborough in 1702, whilst the French revolutionary armies overran the whole principality in 1792. In 1815, the Congress of Vienna assigned the city and province to the New Kingdom of the Netherlands which was then created, but when Belgium revolted from the House of Orange, in 1830, Liège took an active part in the movement, and, since that date, has been incorporated in the Kingdom of Belgium.

Notes and Comments

CONGRATULATIONS are due the New York newspapers for the skill shown by their headline writers in concealing from casual readers the fact that an issue vital to the American form of government was of dominant interest in the Massachusetts election of Tuesday. It has been hinted, before, that the New York press does not always estimate news values sagaciously outside of its own home territory; but a Massachusetts voter could only marvel to find the great dailies of the nearest great city seeing nothing more striking to emphasize in Tuesday's results than the reelection of a Republican Governor in a community that has been normally Republican ever since the party got its name.

ST. MARTIN'S summer has provided the Island of Jersey with a second blossoming season. In October the fruit trees in the gardens in and around St. Helier's were decked with pink and white blossoms, and other trees were putting forth green shoots. It was nature's protest against the Atlantic gale which, in August, swept the island and deprived the trees of fruit and leaves. No one in Jersey has any recollection of such a thing having happened before.

SPEAKING of Jersey recalls an amusing conversation overheard between two farmers. The Jersey people are extremely patriotic, and have contributed their full quota of soldiers and workers to the war, but some of the country-folk have rather hazy notions as to the configuration of the world outside their island. This was the case with one, at any rate, of these farmers. He remarked to the other: Now I quite understand England and France fighting together against Germany. I quite understand that; but what country is the Allies?

It is traditional that New York, despite everything, will periodically return to Tammany. Why it does so, nobody in or out of New York has ever satisfactorily explained. If it were not for the persistence of this tradition, Tammany would probably have disbanded long ago. Twenty years have elapsed since it was last in control, but it has folded its hands and waited, and here it is again, tiger and all.

A DUTCHMAN some little time ago contributed a skit on England, France, and Germany in the shape of a parable to the Telegraaf. The Mercure de France, though it considers, quite rightly, that full justice is not done to France, thinks the story worth repeating. It is this: An international competition was opened for the best study of the camel. Three candidates presented themselves: an Englishman, a Frenchman, and a German. The Englishman set off conscientiously for Africa, and, for many months, studied the camel in the desert. He then wrote, on three sheets of paper, a lucid account of the ways of the camel. The Frenchman went to the Jardin des Plantes and to the Jardin d'Acclimation in Paris, visited the other zoos of Europe, and finally wrote a fair-sized and amusing book on the camel. The German shut himself up in his study, had every book in which the word camel occurred sent to him, and, after arduous labors, brought out a work of twenty volumes on the camel. He dealt with the animal thoroughly, from the earliest times to the present day, and the title which he gave his book was "The Absolute Camel."

THE Masonic Observer, of Minneapolis, Minn., comes very close to stating a great truth when it calls that policy inconsistent which provides for the conservation of everything save the cereals that, in immense quantities, are still going into the manufacture of beer. Just at the present time, too, it might be remarked, a policy that favors beer above all other liquors is difficult to account for, except on the theory that that policy is influenced by politics.

AUTOMOBILE manufacturers, who are now called upon to devote a large part of their plants to the making of munitions, will have a chance to turn their swords into plowshares after the war is over, if the increasing demand for farm tractors is any indication. The shortage of farm labor in the United States is still acute, and farm work this fall is much delayed.

SINCE the United States entered the world war the value of its currency has depreciated to a great extent in the neutral countries. In Spain, for example, the dollar is now worth only 70 cents. There is no use in being despondent about it, however, for almost everything else in the United States has increased in value.

IN CHICAGO the Socialists, or those of alien proclivities calling themselves by that name, nominated a judicial ticket on a platform openly, even brazenly, disloyal, with the result that the majorities against their candidates on Tuesday averaged more than 100,000 votes. The Socialist Party in Chicago ceased some time ago to be anything more than a refuge for pro-Germans.